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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.45
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.49
Fanning...	Dep.	7.23	10.05	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Shungshui...	Dep.	7.26	10.07	11.20	12.50	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shungshui...	Arr.	7.43	10.15	11.28	12.58	2.15	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shungshui...	Dep.	7.21	9.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shungshui...	Dep.	7.28	9.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning...	Dep.	7.33	9.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.42	9.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.48	9.30	11.04	12.07	3.28	4.45	5.41	6.36
Shatin...	Dep.	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	3.39	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yau-mat...	Dep.	8.12	9.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	4.03	5.18	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.45
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.49
Fanning...	Dep.	7.23	—	10.05	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Shungshui...	Dep.	7.26	—	10.07	11.20	12.50	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shungshui...	Arr.	7.43	—	10.15	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

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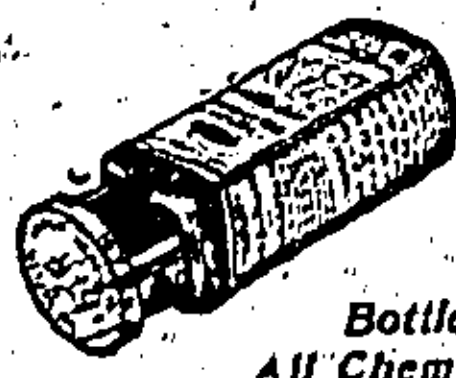
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE PRINCE IN AYRSHIRE.

THE HOME OF THE STEWARTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 10th.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ayrshire is one of great interest to Scots, and especially to all those who hail from the West, for he will be in his own country—in his own right he is Prince and High Stewart (that is, Stewart), of Scotland, likewise Earl of Carrick and Lord of Kyle and Cunningham. The greater part of the Stewartry lands are in Ayrshire. These lands and titles have come to him by long descent and he is the representative of the ancient Earls of Carrick, of the Bruce, and also the Earls of Carrick, and of the High Stewards of Scotland, to whom the Stewartry lands belonged and on whom the Crown of Scotland ultimately devolved. The visit will embrace many interesting engagements, including a day's hunting, a visit to Ayr Barracks, and a dinner to the officers of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of which His Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief.

THE EGLINTON HUNT.

The reason of the Prince's visit to Ayrshire, and therefore the most important of the functions, is the dinner which will be given to the officers of the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers on the eve of their departure for abroad, the Prince being Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. But undoubtedly the engagement which is appealing most to the popular imagination is the announcement that the Prince will take part in a run with Eglington Hunt. Though not of great age like many famous packs, this hunt is given a sense of antiquity due to the historic name of the noble family who founded it and with whom it was long connected. And many parts of Ayrshire have changed but little since the older days when the Lords of Eglington rode at the head, not of huntsmen, but of bodies of armed men. So rode Sir Greyhound, a picturesque and warlike figure who won renown on many a field of battle. Probably in those days fighting took much the same place as hunting does now. It is very likely, though, that they hunted deer, and it is significant that Ayrshire used to abound with roe and fallow deer when it was more wooded. Hunting of sorts, then, there must have been in Ayrshire in the older days, for the Eglington family bred great sportsmen for generations. But while in England organised hunting dates back from Charles II., organised hunting in Ayrshire was not attempted till the year 1881, when the young 14th Earl of Eglington, who was imbued with a love of the sport and had great means to gratify it, made a remarkable effort to establish hunting in Ayrshire on the scale which had long been customary in the English shires. He had no old tradition to work upon. England had very long ere that produced the fox-hunting squire—the typical John Bull—men of the stamp of Squire Meynell, Squire Osbaldeston, and Charles Newman. To these men and to the rural communities in which they lived hunting was a routine part of the life of the country. Dull and drab in the grey winter days would have been each country-side but for the scarlet-coated throng and the dappled pack that brought a stir and excitement and a feeling of good fellowship among all classes whenever they met.

"KATE KENNEDY" PAGEANT.

St. Andrews enjoyed a bit of mediaeval pageantry at the end of last week when the students of the University revived the ancient festival of Kate Kennedy. The origin of the pageant is obscure, but is probably to be found in an old Pagan spring celebration. At any rate it took on a modern guise about 1450, when it became a demonstration in honour of Catherine Kennedy, the niece of Bishop Kennedy, who founded St. Salvator's College. This young lady was evidently a popular personage with the students, and though very little is known about her, she has come to be regarded as the guardian spirit of the University. For centuries an annual festival was held in her honour by the students, until

in 1881 the University authorities objected to the expensive revelry indulged in and the caricaturing of the Professors in the "Kate Kennedy" publication, and stern measures were taken to put a stop to the processions. This year, however, the festival was revived by the consent of the authorities, and it was celebrated in a manner which did great credit to the students and will prove of interest not only to every alumnus of St. Rule but to all who know "the old grey city by the northern sea." "Kate Kennedy" was represented, as tradition demanded, by a "beardless bequest"—a young first year student. She was escorted by Darnley, Sir Andrew Wood, Cardinal Beaton, Bishop Kennedy, and Robert the Bruce, the latter in shining armour. "Kate" visited the house of Principal Sir James Irvine and afterwards the houses of all the Professors. The Provost of St. Andrews and the Town Councillors, arrayed in their robes of office, officially received "Kate" and her principal supporters at the Town Hall.

SCOTTICISMS.

The Scots vocabulary is rich in many words and expressions for which there are poor, or no, English equivalents, and which admirably illustrate the virility, rugged, sincerity, and dry humour so characteristic of the true Scot. Take for example, that "dour, gairn, cratur." Over the Border he would simply be an unpleasant, grumbling creature, which designation may be more polite, but does not convey the picture of the lowered, beetling brows and turned down mouth that "dour" and "gairn" do. Similarly, to stare at a person seems a much milder process than to "glower" at him. A "cankert sumph" too, would be difficult to express in English. And there is that type of sutor of which Scots and English maidens alike have had experience, who is both awkward and stupid. To the Sassenach damsel he is, merely a simpleton, but the Scots lass may relieve her feelings by describing him to her dearest friend as that "dozen'd gowk, the muckle tawpie," and by the sound of the words the hearer has a mental vision of his vacant grin and general dull intelligence. "Mim," meaning primp, is a word the pronunciation of which necessitates a pursing up of the lips illustrative of the word itself. The Scots love of economy manifests itself in the use of some single words which do duty for several. "Pawky," for example, is a combination of the quaint, witty, and gently humorous; a "thrawn" child is obstinate, stubborn, contrary, and sulky. There are also those days in the housewife's career when a wet washing flaps dismally across the kitchenette, the baby "yammers" continuously, scores are waiting to be baked, holes gaping to be darned in socks, when she is worried, upset, harassed—in short "fair trauched."

THE WILL TO WIN.

Our International golfing encounters with America make doleful reading. Beginning at Hoylake in 1921, we have suffered a series of reverses. Hoylake history was repeated at Long Island in the following year, at St. Andrews in 1923, and in 1924 our players in America did little to restore our lost prestige. With a year's interval another American visit on "Walker Cup business is again due, the match taking place at St. Andrews in the beginning of June. It can at least be said of us that we are beginning to learn from experience. We are leaving behind us the somewhat haphazard methods of the past and are beginning to give our home players the chance at least of competing on fairer terms with our opponents. Intensive preparation has been the keynote of success of the Americans in past encounters, and if international matches are worth playing we should be under no self-imposed handicap. The American Cup team was announced some time ago, and our Championship Committee took the step of asking certain players to hold themselves in readiness as "probables" for the match. This has given the nominated players time to tune themselves up ere a final selection is made. In the tuning-up process an important step has been taken by the Surrey County Golf Union. James Braid and T. H.

Taylor, the "ex-Open" Champions have been engaged as coaches for the Surrey Walker Cup nominees. The services of the two famous professionals will prove invaluable to the members of the team either in actual match play or in remedying faults that have crept into a player's game. Our amateurs could have no better preparation for the St. Andrews game than to be pitted against first-class professionals, and an extension of that policy throughout the country in some regularised form would allow us to place on the field a team that would carry the confidence of the country and one that might possibly restore our lost golfing laurels. We know the quality of the opposition; let us forearm ourselves so far as is in our power.

£20,000 FOR EMIGRATION.

Mr. Leybourne Davidson, of Huntly Lodge, Aberdeenshire, who has given £20,000 for the encouragement of emigration and Empire settlement, was as a youth an apprentice engineer with Messrs. Humphreys, Leith. Before he was eighteen, however, he went to Ceylon and took up rubber and tea planting. Eminently successful, when he retired twenty-six years ago he had 40,000 acres under his charge. Some eighteen years ago Mr. Davidson toured the Empire for the purpose of studying the small holdings question and the fiscal systems in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. During the war he was Sub-Commissioner of Agriculture for Banff, Moray, and Nairn, and also did good work in these counties on recruiting platforms.

THEY SAY.

The Scottish Women's Temperance News says that "the 'wettest' 'dry' town is 'drier' than the 'driest' 'wet' town." One requires to be thoroughly "dry" to grasp the fact. It takes some thinking.

Sabatarianism up to date. The Kirk Session of Partick Highland Church, Glasgow, suspended Mr. Norman MacKenzie, because, as deputy harbour-master at Queen's Dock, he had to see on Sunday to the berthing of arriving vessels.

It is much easier, one fancies, to find some Scotch whisky in New York than it will be to find Locarno Spirit in Geneva.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

PLEA FOR THE SLIPPER CURE.

"I think we can be too sentimental about juvenile delinquents," declared Miss Barker, Governor of the Aylesbury Borstal Institution, at a women's meeting at Aylesbury. They did not bring girls before the courts in time she continued, and when she got them they had been placed on probation several times, and also convicted. If more young people had an old-fashioned thrashing it would be better for them. She was sorry that our sentimental legislation did not allow her to put the slipper across backs. If she did there would be a great outcry.

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KRUPPS' LOSSES.

£750,000 LAST YEAR.

SCRAPPING OF MACHINERY.

Remarkable figures showing the havoc wrought at the Krupp Works under the direction of the Inter-Allied Control Commission are given in the report presented last month at the annual meeting of the company. The machines destroyed numbered 9,300, and had a total weight of about 60,000 tons. The dies and tools sacrificed reached the prodigious total of 801,420, their aggregate weight being 9,388 tons. Further, 379 presses, tempering furnaces, oil and water tanks, cooling plants, and overhead travellers were scrapped on the Commission demands. On the testing grounds 159 experimental guns and 1,100 tons of ammunition were destroyed. The replacement value of all this property is estimated at about 104,000,000 marks. The report mentions that the concern is now permitted to make, annually, not more than four guns above 17in., and armour plates required for the new construction of the German fleet, and that the Control Commission has sanctioned shops and machinery required for these purposes. Though, with the exception of a minimum of the directors' qualifying shares, Krupp's is a family concern, the chairman, Herr Prorotter, thought it opportune to take the public into his confidence as to its present position. In an exhaustive speech he announced that the company closed its last working year with a loss of 15,000,000 marks. This was incurred chiefly in the shipbuilding department of the Germania Yard at Kiel, though iron mining in Siegerland and on the Lahn also showed a deficit, and the new machine and locomotive wagon shops at Essen had produced unsatisfactory results. This he attributed largely to the disturbances of the Ruhr occupation. The big concession of farming land in Russia was giving better promise, though it unfortunately still made considerable demands on the financial capacity of the mother firm. The chairman spoke with moderate optimism as to the prospects of the future, and laid stress on the importance of doing everything possible to promote German exports.

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[A.P.B.]

COMPANY MEETING.

**FAR EASTERN JEWISH BANK OF
COMMERCE.**

The annual meeting of the Far Eastern Jewish Bank of Commerce was held recently at Harbin, 85 of the total number of 92 shareholders being present, representing 4,592 shares.

This report showed that the total turnover of the bank for 1925 was 72,048,093 yen, being over eighteen millions more than in 1924. Accounts current and bills showed a turn over of 121 million, an improvement of 2.7 million, but the discounting of bills was 370,000 yen less. Notwithstanding the difficulties in trade, the Bank made a gross profit of 267,678 yen and a net profit of 92,593 yen. The committee of management requested the meeting to allow them to present the staff with 24 months' salary each which was carried unanimously.

Of the net profit of 92,593 yen, 10 per cent. was placed to reserve. A sum of 5,100 yen was voted to the Management as a special bonus and it was decided to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., i.e. three yen per share, each share being 30 yen.

**THE PERSONAL FACTOR IN
ACCIDENTS.**
WHY CERTAIN PEOPLE ARE
MORE LIABLE.

[By "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Recent studies of accidents have led to the view that there are certain persons who are more prone to disaster than others. These people suffer a larger number of casualties than their neighbours and are attended, throughout life, by mishaps of various kinds.

The latest contribution to this study, which is published recently, is a report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board on "The Human Factor in the Causation of Accidents." It is written by E. M. Newbold, B.A., and is of a highly technical character. The main conclusion, however, is simple enough: that the observed distribution of accidents among the populations studied is, in every case, very different from what would be expected either on the theory of chance incidence or on the theory that liability is affected by the fact that a previous accident has been incurred.

The chances of accident are not the same for each person. There are, as has been said, persons to whom "accidents will happen," but there are also persons to whom, in all probability, accidents will not happen. Thus the elimination of comparatively few specially susceptible workers from "risky occupations" would go far to reduce the number of industrial accidents.

A table is given in the report by the use of which a rough estimate can easily be made from the accident records of a department, "whether the causes of accidents are mainly such as affect all the workers alike or whether special risk is attached to any individuals." It is interesting to note that youth is one of the factors making for special liability to accidents, and so also is ill-health. As the report states: "The people who have the most accidents are, on the whole, those who pay most visits to the ambulance room for minor sicknesses."

DRY LAW IN DUBLIN.

COMEDY OF CANCELLED BANQUET.

The Companions of St. Patrick decided not to hold their annual banquet in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day, in consequence of the conditions which the police authorities imposed on the Shelbourne Hotel, where the banquet was to have been held.

Under the new licensing laws St. Patrick's Day is a "dry" day in the Free State. The police intimated that an application for exemption by the hotel company would be opposed unless the following conditions were agreed to:

Companions and their guests must book their seats at table on or before the 15th inst.

All orders for intoxicants must be given before the 15th and entered up in a book by the hotel.

A record of the name and requirements of each guest must be kept.

A list of the names and addresses of diners must be furnished on the 16th to the superintendent of the Civic Guards.

Consumption of intoxicants is confined to the hours between 7 and 11 p.m. in the room set aside for the dinner.

These conditions were regarded as objectionable and uncalculated, and the committee of the companions decided to postpone the function.

COLOURED MAN ON DOLE.

YACHT, MOTOR-CAR, AND MOTOR-CYCLE.

AND £350 AT THE BANK.

John James, 29, an engineer and a man of colour, was convicted at London Sessions recently, of receiving stolen wireless apparatus.

A detective stated that before his arrest, although he was drawing the dole, James was the owner of a motor-car and the last instalment of £85 he paid just before he was arrested. James had a bank balance of £350 and he believed it was true that James also owned a yacht and a motor-cycle and sidecar. James was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

**16,000,000 BRITISH
CAPITALISTS.**

SMALL INVESTORS' WEALTH.

£1,750,000,000.

Figures regarding the capital owned by small investors were given by Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal M.P. for Swanscombe and a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in an address to the United Kingdom Provident Institution in London.

Leaving out of account small houses owned and already paid off, as well as the small investments in banks, railway companies, and other joint-stock concerns, he said the summary of the latest figures was:

Post Office Savings Bank.....255,000,000
Trustee Savings Banks.....83,000,000
National Savings Certificates.....223,000,000
(small investors).....159,000,000
Share of Ordinary life insurance.....310,000,000
Industrial life insurance.....130,000,000
Building societies.....140,000,000
Other registered provident societies.....300,000,000
Share of approved societies.....60,000,000

Grand total.....£1,750,000,000

In his comment Mr. Runciman said:—These are remarkable figures, and although they are not sufficient to justify anyone in stating that poverty is a thing of the past they go to prove that there is a much wider distribution of wealth now than at any time in the history of this country, and that capitalists, so far from being restricted to a small circle, now include an ever-increasing number of millions of our people.

Indeed, only a minority of the adult population—a very substantial minority, but still a minority—are not to a greater or smaller extent capitalists.

The wiping out of private property, if such a thing were possible, would mean such a revolution in the status and rights of the 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 capitalists included in our population that, apart from the indirect effects of transforming our system of property, it would obliterate the tangible assets of thrift in three households out of four in Great Britain.

**HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

April 14th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	£1,035 buy.
Do. London	£125 nom.
Chartered Bank	£214 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£200 buy.
Do. India	£214 buy.
P. & O. Bank	£214 nom.
East Asia Bank	£80 buy.
Canton Insurance	£225 buy.
China Underwriters	£150 nom.
North China Insurance	£145 nom.
Union Insurance	£223 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	£39 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£250 buy.
Shanghai Insurance	£25 nom.
H.K. & U. & M. Steamboats	£254 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	£24 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	£38 nom.
Do. (Def.)	£40 nom.
Shell Transport	£27 buy.
Star Ferries	£92 sel.
Waterboats	£10 nom.
Oriental Navigations	£250 nom.
China Sugars	£45 buy.
Malacca Sugars	£41 nom.
Benguet Sugars	£41 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	£42 buy.
Langkate (combined)	£124 buy.
Do. (single)	£124 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	£105 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£107 nom.
Harbin	£5 nom.
Tientsin Mines	£50 nom.
Ural Caucasus	£50 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	£129 buy, 129½ sa.
Hongkong	£165 buy.
New Kingsteerage	£5.70 buy.
Shanghai Docks	£108 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£10.10 nom.
Hongkong Lands	£80 sel.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	£4 buy.
H.K. Territorial (op.)	£34 sel.
Empire Estates	£12 buy.
Prince's Buildings	£100 nom.
Rural Lands	£7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	£10.10 nom.
Oriental	£3.10 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£11.55 buy.
Do. (new)	£11.25 buy.
Amusements	£11 buy.
Canton Ice	£74 nom.
Cement (combined)	£154 buy.
Do. (old)	£154 buy.
Do. (new)	£154 buy.
China Buses	£110 sel.
China Light (combined)	£110 nom.
Do. (old)	£110 nom.
Do. (new)	£110 nom.
China Providents	£84 sel.
Constructions	£42 sel.
Dairy Farms	£30 nom.
Der A. Wing (op.)	£10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	£44 sel. & sa.
Macao Electric	£40 nom.
H.K. Developments	£25 cts. nom.
H.K. Bopes (combined)	£30 sel.
Do. (old)	£30 sel.
Do. (new)	£30 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	£244 buy. & sa.
Lane Crawfords	£113 sel.
Mackintosh	£215 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	£115 buy.
Do. (new)	£115 buy.
Sinceres	£11 nom.
Taxis	£4 sel.
United Asbestos	£20 nom.
Watsons (old)	£12 buy.
Wm. Forwells	£10 nom.
Singapore Tractors	£8 sel.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—An anti-cyclone is shown over N.E. China and S.E. Mongolia and a depression over Indo-China.

Local forecast: E. winds, moderate, overcast, rain.



TO-DAY Till SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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TO-DAY, Till SATURDAY
At 5.30 & 9.15

LON CHANEY

"THE BLIND BARGAIN."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY
At 5.15 & 9.15

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DEATH OF SIR PHILIP WATTS.

MAN WHO DESIGNED THE
DREADNOUGHT.

Sir Philip Watts, the naval architect, who died in London last month at the age of 79, was Director of Naval Construction from 1902 to 1912, and designed many of the most famous of modern warships. Mr. Reginald McKenna, when First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that Sir Philip "must bear upon his broad shoulders all the praise or all the blame which is to be associated with the name 'Dreadnought,'" adding that it was a type of ship which had been much copied. Of the 34 British battleships and battle-cruisers which were present at the Battle of Jutland 29 were designed by Sir Philip, and of the other five three had been bought from foreign Governments on the outbreak of war. It was during his régime that the submarine was introduced into the Navy.

He also designed many warships for foreign Powers during his sixteen years as director of the warship building department of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Elswick-on-Tyne, which he rejoined as a director in 1916. During the last few years he was engaged in restoring the Factory at Portsmouth.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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ARMS STOLEN FROM CHINESE CRUISER.

SOLD "TO PROCURE FOOD FOR HUNGRY CREW."

DRAMATIC ACCUSATION AGAINST THE SECOND OFFICER.

How some of the Chinese crew of the Chinese cruiser, *Kwong Ching*, owned by General Chan Kwing Ming, sold some rifles in order to raise money for wages and for the purchase of provisions was related at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Liu Hung, who described himself as the No. 1 gunman of the cruiser, was charged with being implicated in stealing the arms, and alternately with conspiracy. The alleged larceny and conspiracy took place at midnight on April 2nd when the cruiser, which has been here since October, was in the harbour.

Inspector Aris prosecuted.

WHEN THE COMMANDER WAS ABSENT.

Kan Chiu Lung, a young Cantonese, the commander of the cruiser, stated in evidence that there were formerly 21 rifles on board. On April 3rd he received information that some of the rifles were missing and when he examined the arms chest he found that five had disappeared. At that time he was living on the ship, but had left it in charge of the second officer.

A sailor employed on the cruiser, the next witness, said that he was aroused from his sleep at midnight by the barking of a dog on board. He got up and visited the crew's cabins, when he found defendant, a watchman and three others were missing.

WAGES DUE TO DEFENDANT.

Pun San, the Chief Officer, said that a report was made to him, and he went to a house in Temple Street where relatives of defendant lived. He listened at the door and heard someone say that they should catch the first train and get out of the Colony. The men then came out, and he blew a police whistle. The others got away but defendant was arrested.

Witness further stated that defendant received \$25 a month in wages, but had not received a cent since February when he received two months' wages.

Replying to the Magistrate (Mr. Nihill), witness said that defendant had no authority to take the arms away.

His Worship: To whom do the arms belong, and who do you look upon as your superior officer?—They belong to General Chan Kwing Ming, and I look on him as my superior officer.

Questioned by defendant, witness denied that he had sold 18 rifles to a person named Ng Kan.

A Shantung sergeant gave evidence of having arrested defendant.

NO TRACE OF THE ARMS.

Serjt. Barnicle said that the defendant was handed over to him by the Yumati Police. He then took him to Shamshui and accused pointed out a junk where he said the arms had been sold. The junk was thoroughly searched but no rifles were found; nor could the man to whom defendant alleged that the arms had been sold, be found. Defendant was then searched and a \$100 note was found in his possession.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Defendant, giving evidence, said that on March 31st the second officer returned to the ship and spoke of the difficulty in getting money for rations from his superior officer. He later overheard two officers conversing, and one suggested to the other that they should sell some of the arms and raise about \$400, half of which would be paid in wages to the crew, and the other half to be set aside for provisions. Pun San, the second officer, then told one of the crew to find a purchaser, and he was later informed that a person called Ng Kan was prepared to buy them. This man had bought 18 rifles from Pun San previously. It was agreed to sell five rifles and one revolver for \$100. The arms were lowered into a dingy from the ship.

WE WERE VERY HUNGRY.

Replying to His Worship, defendant said that he told the officer that the commander would object, but he was informed that the commander knew of the transaction. The arms were sold for \$350 and the money was kept by the second officer, Liu Kin. They were so very hungry that they immediately went into an eating house for food, and later adjourned to the house in Temple Street, to decide as to what they would do with the money.

Defendant, continuing said that the question as to what was to be done with the money occasioned a heated argument, and he and the officer quarrelled in consequence. When they got out in the street they still continued to quarrel, and then the second officer blew a police whistle, and he (defendant) was arrested.

A DRAMATIC DECLARATION.

"He wanted the money for himself," added the defendant, "because he had previously told me that he was in love with a beautiful girl, and he wanted a few hundred dollars by the time of the Ching Ming festival, so that he could run away with the girl. It is he that should be here, and not me. He ordered the arms to be sold."

His Worship: What about the \$100 you got?—There were four months' wages due to me. The \$100 was part of the proceeds of the sale of the arms. But the officer gave it to me to keep for ration money for himself and the two officers.

His Worship commented that it was an extraordinary case.

These arms belong to General Chan Kwing Ming do they not?—Well, yes, he took the cruiser.—(Laughter.)

To whom do they belong?—Well, General Chan Kwing Ming is in charge of the cruiser on which these arms were, but I leave it to your Worship if the arms belong to him or not.—(Laughter.)

The second officer, Liu Kin, had no right to remove anything from the ship without the captain's permission.—The captain left the ship in charge of Pun San, the Chief Officer, when he was not on board.

Had Liu Kin satisfied you that he was acting on Pun San's instructions?—Yes, I overheard them conversing on board the cruiser.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT.

Did it not strike you as being strange that this should be done in the middle of the night?—Pun San said that he would not allow any of the crew to know, because they would report the matter to the Captain.

Then you knew that Pun San was going to do some unlawfully thing?—He said that he would be responsible for it.

Really you knew that this sale of arms was an improper procedure?—I did ask him to wait and let the Captain know, and he said there no need to, because the purchaser had arranged to take the away in the night time.

You did think that the matter of this sale should have been told to the Captain?—Yes. I have been on this ship for 4 years under 6 different captains, and nothing has ever been charged against me.

His Worship: We will get your character later on. I hope the other captains were not like this one.

Further questioned, defendant denied that the arms were locked in a chest on board the cruiser. He stated that they had been put away at the Kwong Fook Chau boat-building yard when the cruiser was there. When the cruiser left the yard, five rifles were brought along for the watchman.

AN ALLEGED SALE.

His Worship: What about the revolver which was also sold?—This was always kept on board.

And the 222 rounds of ammunition?—They were also kept on board. When the cruiser first arrived in Hongkong there were 21 rifles on board, but Pun San, the Chief Officer sold 18 of these on March 20th.

You are making a very serious statement now. Can you substantiate it?—All the people on the ship know it.

Have you ever told that story to the police before?—Yes.

Have you given any information as to who bought the 18 rifles?—I mentioned Ng Kan as the purchaser to the police. The last lot were also sold to Ng Kan.

Inspector Aris informed His Worship that when the cruiser arrived here last October, she went to a shipyard, and all arms were taken off. When the ship left the shipyard 16 rifles were left in the shipyard, and they were later removed to the Water Police Station. He personally had taken the 16 rifles from the shipyard, after the five had been stolen from the cruiser. The police had only been told of 21 rifles in all. He mentioned that Inspector Bond often visited the yard, and could give evidence on the question.

Defendant persisted that Ng Kan came alongside the cruiser in a boat on March 20th and he took away 18 rifles. There were 30 rifles in all.

Inspector Aris asked if he could produce the three other men to corroborate his statement.

Defendant replied that he could not help the police to find these persons.

Inspector Aris: Is it not a fact that the revolver and some ammunition were kept in your cabin?

Defendant denied this.

His Worship pointed out that a young assistant who swept the deck had stated that defendant did not sleep in that particular cabin.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning.

ILLICIT OPIUM. SEQUEL TO FIND IN "SUI AN'S" DESPATCH BOX. PURSER ACQUITTED.

The case in connection with the find of illicit opium in a despatch box of the *Sui An* was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. J. Azevedo, the Portuguese purser of the Macao steamboat *Sui An*, again appeared, charged with being in possession of 40 taels of illicit opium, valued at \$940. A Chinese seaman was also charged.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the purser, Mr. F. C. Hall for the seaman, and Mr. R. A. Wadeson watched the proceedings on behalf of the Steamboat Company.

It will be recalled that evidence for the prosecution showed that the seaman was seen to leave the Wing Lok Street Wharf following the arrival of the *Sui An* from Macao last Thursday and board a west-bound train, carrying a despatch box with the name *Sui An* inscribed on it. The seaman was questioned by a Chinese Revenue Officer, who followed him, and later the opium was found in the box when it was opened at the Steamboat Company's offices. When the purser of the *Sui An* was seen he said he had no knowledge of the opium and stated that he put the despatch box outside his office door in the steamer for the seaman to take to the Steamboat Company's offices.

SEAMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Yesterday, Mr. Hall said that the seaman's explanation as to why he took a tram-car going westward, instead of proceeding direct to the Company's offices with the despatch box, was that he had previously made arrangements to see a Chinese dealer in firewood at West Point to discuss a matter of purchases. He intended to proceed to the Company's offices after his business talk. Mr. Hall added that this dealer had promised the previous day, when approached, to come to Court and corroborate the seaman's evidence as to this proposed visit to him. The dealer had made a statement to him (Mr. Hall) which corroborated the seaman's statement, but unfortunately the defence had been unable to get in touch with him that day, and he had not come to Court.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that strictly speaking, there was no evidence upon which he should be called upon to defend. They had no evidence he argued that the opium was known to be in the box, and that evidence was necessary in order to register a conviction. There was nothing to show that the purser knew the drug was there.

After legal argument and references to various cases in law bearing on the question, His Worship said he considered it necessary to hear the purser's evidence in view of his admission that the despatch box was in his possession before he put it outside his office for the seaman to take away.

PURSER'S STORY.

The purser, giving evidence, said he had been in the employ of the Steamboat Company for 14 years and during his term of service he had never been reported or reprimanded. There was no lock on the despatch box, only a strap, and the box was used for sending unimportant papers to the Company's offices. For two months it had been the practice for a sailor of the *Sui An* to take the box to the offices. During the trip to Macao and back the box was in the combined cabin and office of witness and was always open. Officers of the ship, or anyone could always place any letters or anything else they wished in it, so that they would be taken to the Company's offices when the steamer arrived at Hongkong. On the arrival of the steamer at this port, witness always placed the despatch box outside his office. He did this on the date in question. When he last saw inside the box it only contained a ship's book, placed there by himself. He knew nothing about the opium.

In answer to Mr. Hall, witness said he did not hand the box over to the seaman personally, and did not see him take it away.

DISCHARGED.

His Worship said that he believed the purser's story and discharged him.

On the application of Mr. Hall, His Worship consented to remand the seaman until noon to-day, in order that Mr. Hall should have an opportunity of procuring the attendance of the Chinese dealer he had referred to, who would give evidence on the seaman's behalf, and which Mr. Hall thought would provide a satisfactory explanation of the seaman's action in boarding a tram proceeding in the opposite direction to the Company's offices.

His Worship issued a subpoena for the attendance of this witness, who was stated by a *fohi*, in his employ, to have left Hongkong early that morning to go across the harbour to buy firewood.

AT THE VILLAGE PUMP. SQUABBLE BETWEEN INDIANS AND CHINESE.

An Indian guard, who appeared particularly aged, but gave his age as 49 years, was complainant in a case, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when two Chinese were charged with assault.

Complainant said that he was a guard at a coal yard in Mongkoktsui, and on April 2nd went at 8 a.m. to the street pump to fetch water. There was a large queue of Chinese filling their cans, and not until 10 a.m. was he able to get at the pump. When he did so, the two defendants pushed him away and assaulted him, one of them producing a knife. His fellow guard came to his rescue, and later the two defendants were taken into custody by a Shantung sergeant.

Complainant's fellow-guard, and the Shantung sergeant gave corroborative evidence.

Defendants denied having assaulted the complainant, and pleaded that he and two other Indians came up, and wanted to get water before them, although they had been in the queue for a considerable time.

His Worship: You became very angry. The first defendant replied that was not so.

His Worship: Really, I would have been.

Defendant then said that he was slightly angered.

The prosecuting police inspector, replying to His Worship, said that the complainant and his witnesses gave evidence against a number of Chinese from the district in a recent Court case.

His Worship said that it was hardly likely that the Indian guard would have waited for two hours to get water. Addressing the parties, he said: "You Indians have got to try to avoid conflicts with the Chinese in that neighbourhood. There is a lot of bad blood between you, I know. I am quite satisfied that in this instance, the Chinese crowd became very aggressive and you got pushed about by them. I am not altogether satisfied with the evidence of plaintiff when he says that he stayed two hours. I bind over all parties to keep the peace for six months, in \$100 personal bonds."

AN ACCOUNTANT'S PLUCK.

FRUSTRATES ATTEMPT TO ROB CHINA BUILDING RESTAURANT.

A Chinese accountant, who awakened in the early hours of yesterday morning to find an assailant trying to strangle him with a piece of cord, jumped out of bed and bravely tackled the man and his confederate, and thus frustrated an attempted robbery, at the South China Restaurant.

It appears that the accountant sleeps in his office in the restaurant, which is situated on the 14th floor of the China Building. About 4 a.m. yesterday he suddenly awakened from his sleep to find himself in an exceedingly alarming situation. A man, who later proved to be a restaurant employee, was standing by his bed tightening a cord around his neck. Nothing daunted, although the tightness of the cord had caused a deep red welt the accountant sprang from the bed and knocked his assailant down. He then noticed a second man crouching near the bed and accordingly made a grab at him. This man, who proved to be a restaurant coolie, made for the window and managed to escape to the basement, where he submitted quietly to arrest. In getting away from the accountant he left part of his nether garments behind.

The men were evidently out to rob the safe, in the accountant's office, in which there is always a sum of about \$1,000. First of all, however, their object was to obtain possession of the key, which the accountant always wore around his body when asleep.

The men are to be charged before the Magistrate this morning.

CATHEDRAL CONCERT.

LAST OF A SERIES.

The last of a series of concerts given this season was held at the Cathedral Hall yesterday evening, when in spite of the unpropitious weather there was a good attendance.

The proceeds were in aid of the St. John's Cathedral Organ Fund. The concert has been throughout well-attended, and a substantial sum has been raised in aid of the fund.

Last night's concert was perhaps the best of the season, and all the artists were at their best. These were Mrs. Davis (soprano), Mrs. Watt (contralto), Mr. H. Edwin Gardner (tenor), Mr. Li Chor Chi (bass), whilst Mr. Frederick Mason was at the piano.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme was as under:—

1—Pensée d'Automne Massenet.

Mr. Li Chor Chi.

2—The Jewel Song, from Faust Gounod.

Mrs. Davis.

3—(a) Ombrage mai fin Handel.

(b) When all was Young (Faust) Gounod.

Mrs. Watt.

4—Songs Selected.

Mr. Gardner.

5—Paysage Hahn.

Mr. Li Chor Chi.

6—(a) Dawn Curran.

(b) The Last Hour Kramer.

(c) A Spring Serenade Gilbert.

Mrs. Davis.

7—(a) Like to the damask rose Elgar.

(b) My Prayer Squire.

Mrs. Watt.

8—Songs Selected.

Mr. Gardner.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION. DR. OZORIO'S REPLY TO DR. HO. AN APPEAL LODGED.

As will be seen from the letters published below an appeal has been lodged with H.E. the Governor in Council asking for a declaration that the Sanitary Board Election on Monday shall be void.

The appeal is made by Messrs. Leo D'Almada & Nephew who are acting for Dr. Ozorio and his proposer and seconder and also on behalf of a number of electors who were present at the Registry and were unable to vote.

Judging from the letter written by Dr. Ho to Dr. Ozorio and published in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* there will certainly be no attempt made to contest the appeal. Both candidates apparently are equally anxious for another "fight."

Dr. Ozorio's reply to Dr. Ho is as follows:

DEAR DR. HO.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday with thanks.

After perusing the contents therein I am very pleased to note the spirit of self-sacrifice, which is such a dominant trait in the medical profession, is so well reflected in you.

As you are well aware, the reason for my accepting my nomination was the sense of civic duty, which also undoubtedly actuated your acceptance. The large number of electors who went to the poll on Monday last, belied the saying that civic spirit in Hongkong is dormant.

As the last election, as you yourself expressed, was unsatisfactory to all concerned, and in justice to the electors, I have had no recourse but to lodge a protest with H.E. the Governor in Council against the validity of the said election. A copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

As the matter is sub-judice I regret I cannot accept or refuse your very kind and sporting offer though I am grateful to you for it and must await and abide by the decision of H.E. the Governor in Council.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press, not only because the election is a matter of public interest, but to take the opportunity of tendering my thanks to you publicly.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) F. M. GRACA OZORIO.
THE APPEAL.

The following is the letter from Messrs. D'Almada & Nephew to the Colonial Secretary, embodying an appeal to H.E. the Governor in Council:—

SIR,—Acting on instructions from Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, and from Messrs. J. M. D'Almada Remedios and C. A. da Costa, the candidate, proposer and seconder respectively at an election of a member to serve on the Sanitary Board which took place on Monday, the 12th instant, pursuant to Notification No. 153 of the Government Gazette of the 10th March last, we have the honour to lodge an appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council claiming, *inter alia*, for a declaration by the Governor in Council that the said election was void at Common Law or under Schedule C of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

The appeal is made under Section 287 of the said Ordinance and the grounds of such appeal are briefly as follows:—

1. The place selected by the Presiding Officer for the purpose of carrying out the election was ridiculously inadequate.
2. The staff provided by the Presiding Officer—namely, himself and the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, assisted by three European Bailiffs—was grossly inadequate to cope with about 4,000 persons who were undoubtedly entitled to vote at the election. The Jury list alone contains the names of about 3,000 persons.
3. The time allowed for the electors to record or cast their respective votes—one hour and a half—is insufficient.
4. At the hour of 5.30 p.m. on the said 12th day of April, 1926, when, according to the said notification, the ballot box should be closed, the Presiding Officer should, in view of the fact that there were then about 400 persons waiting in the Registry to receive their respective voting papers for the purpose of recording their votes, exercise the discretion which is undoubtedly vested in him, under Section 12 of the Rules of election, to extend the time for the closing of the said Ballot Box until the said persons had been given an opportunity to record their respective votes.
5. That in view of all the above reasons, about 400 persons who were legally entitled to cast their votes, being present in the Registry within the appointed time, were deprived of their just legal rights.

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the above facts the election has been so conducted that His Excellency the Governor in Council should be satisfied, *ex parte*, that there was no real election at all, or that the election was not really conducted under the subsisting election rules, that is, that the electors as a body have not in fact had a fair and free opportunity of electing the candidate which the majority might prefer, or that there

(Continued on next Column.)

THE BOYCOTT. STRIKE COMMITTEE LEAVE SETTLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A *Wah Tze* correspondent in a special report says he understands that Mr. Soo Shiu Ching, chairman of the Canton Strike Committee, enforcing the boycott against Hongkong, has assured the Kuomintang that the Committee will submit to the Kuomintang arrangement for the coming settlement of the difficulty which has been preventing traffic between Canton and Hongkong for the last ten months.

The report adds that Canton is preparing to despatch a delegation for Hongkong.

DANISH AVIATORS AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The two Danish aeroplanes on their Copenhagen-Tokyo flight reached Canton on April 12th in the afternoon, long after the welcome party had dispersed, but their pilots, Lieutenants Botved and Herschend, and two non-commissioned officers, were given an official reception on the 13th. The flight from Hanoi to Canton occupied nearly four hours.

SUMMARY COURT.

TAKING POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.

A Chinese mason and carpenter, who had been engaged in building a house in Queen's Road, alleged that they were not paid for their work, and consequently took possession of the house.

Before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court yesterday, the landlord claimed rent for the period of occupation, and asked for an ejection order.

Mr. Leo d'Almada was for the plaintiffs. He stated that his clients would be content if only they could get possession of the premises.

Outlining the facts he said in May, 1924, the premises were pulled down and re-built by contract for \$24,800, and the work was completed at the beginning of December last year. The contractors had, in fact, been paid \$28,420, which was in excess of the contract price. The contractors unfortunately sub-let part of the work, and it appeared that the sub-contractors had not been paid, and in consequence had taken possession of the floors. The owners had tried to obtain possession, but the sub-contractors refused to go out because they were not responsible for payment, and had expressed their willingness to help trace the contractor and get their money but they refused, and the only way left was the bringing of an action. The owners had already lost four or five months' rent through their occupation.

The workmen maintained that the landlord was liable for their payment and one of them stated that the landlord had, in fact, paid him \$80 in connection with the work.

This was denied and after hearing evidence His Lordship found for the landlord and made an order for possession.

With regard to the money claimed as rent, a stay of execution was granted.

HARDSHIP DUE TO STRIKE. RESTAURANT KEEPERS PETITION GOVERNMENT.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, 31 restaurant keepers were summoned for failing to renew their licences.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who had been instructed by the Restaurant Guild, and appeared for all the defendants, said a petition had been sent by his clients, and he understood that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was powerless to prevent the issue of the summons owing to what he (Mr. Lo) termed a lack of co-ordination between Government departments.

He attributed the failure to hardships brought about by the strike and asked for an adjournment to enable the Government's views to be ascertained in reply to a petition subsequently sent for permission to pay the fees—in some cases amounting to \$5,000—in instalments.

His Worship agreed to an adjournment until April 28th.

It is reasonable ground to believe that a majority of the electors were, by reason of the above mentioned irregularities in the mode of conducting the election, actually prevented from electing the candidate they preferred.

It is further submitted that the validity of the election is contested on the ground that the said election has been conducted in a manner contrary to the principle of an election by ballot and that the irregularities complained of did effect or might have affected the result of the election.

We desire to add, however, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that we are also acting for a large number of electors who were present at the Registry on the said date and who were deprived of their just legal rights.

The conduct of the election as a whole is fully and substantially related in the "South China Morning Post" of the 13th April, a copy of which report is respectfully herewith submitted.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
D'ALMADA & NEPHEW.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER SUMMONED.

FOR BREACH OF CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

PUBLISHER FINED \$100.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Lindsell the Chinese newspaper, *Tai Kung Po*, was summoned for publishing matter in the Chinese language without the permission of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks was for the defence.

Sub-Detective Inspector Shaftain, who prosecuted, submitted that the offending article, which appeared in the paper's issue of April 2nd, was of an anti-foreign nature. It bore a hidden meaning which was that the Chinese are willing to *low-tow* to Europeans and not help their own people.

THE ARTICLE.

The official translation of the article read as follows:—

"A fat rich man, sitting in a rocking chair with Spring wind all over his face (i.e. with an affable countenance), was in conversation with a high-nosed gentleman sitting opposite him. They enjoyed their conversation very heartily, but to my regret I do not know the 'Chi Lo' language, and could not understand what they were talking. Later the rich man made out a cheque for \$10,000, and gave it to the high-nosed gentleman, who showed a countenance of deep gratitude, bowed his head and left. Some time after this, I was told that on that day the rich man subscribed \$10,000 to the Authorities of the X port to meet the expenses for the construction of a certain building."

"After the lapse of several days, the rich man was again found sitting in the same rocking chair, but opposite him was another man—a thin man in rags. The latter looked very distressed, standing in silence with his head bent down. The rich man, whose face was once full of Spring wind, now wore a horrible look of anger, and scolded the man in a harsh voice. 'I don't care whether you have had a good crop or not, but you shall not fail to pay the rent of \$30. If you fail to come with the sum within a week, you will have to speak in court.' The thin man, with tears in his eyes, begged incessantly for an extension of time, soliciting that he would show his kindness, consider the humanity of Heaven, and allow in commiseration with him the rent of \$30 to be debited in his account for the following year. The rich man was too impatient to listen to him, and went into an inner apartment without raising his head to look at him. After a while a strong servant came out and drove the thin man out."

An interpreter in the Chinese Secretariat placed on the article the construction that the rich fat man, with the sunny smile represented the Chinese merchant; the "long-nosed man" was an allusion to a European, and the thin starved-looking man would be the worker, or peasant. "X port" stood for Hongkong.

The submission by Mr. Brooks, who had pleaded guilty, was that it was a technical offence, and that the omission to have the article censored was quite inadvertent. He asked for leniency. He said that censorship was instituted at the commencement of the strike and that the regulations were not strictly carried out now, as they were no longer necessary. Mr. Brooks termed the article in question a mild satire in regard to a gentleman who gave \$10,000 for a charitable cause and refused to allow time to a tenant to pay his rent of \$30. He did not think it was anti-foreign.

For the prosecution it was stated that the editors of the paper had been warned by Mr. Trestman on a previous occasion when a similar offence was committed. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

A COOL CUSTOMER.

WANTED MORE THAN HIS CONTRACT ALLOWED.

The protracted stay of a match-maker at the house of a Dairy Farm employee whom he had united to a woman from Macao led to trouble and he had to appear at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of possession of a dagger and larceny.

Evidence was given that the defendant received \$20 for arranging the match, but continued to stay in the house at Pokulam. The husband of the woman eventually had to put him out. Returning one morning at 2 o'clock during the absence of the husband, he demanded money from the woman. On being refused, he threatened to kill the husband, and walking into the house he took some copper cents from a till. He was stated to have carried the knife in his hand at the time of his visit.

Defendant was convicted and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. W. J. HOY.

The death occurred at the Kowloon Hospital early yesterday morning of Mr. A. W. J. Hoy, the Resident Engineer of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, at the age of 38.

Deceased was in good health until about a week ago when he contracted a chill, which later developed into pneumonia. He was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital on Friday.

Mr. Hoy had been connected with Holt's Wharf for eight years, and prior to taking that position, he was an engineer on Blue Funnel ships engaged in the China trade. He had also held a responsible position in connection with harbour supervision in Singapore.

He was a member of the Kowloon Football and Bowling Clubs. He was also a prominent freemason. At the time of his death, he held the high position of Worshipful Master of the Zetland Lodge (225 E.C.) and was also J. of the Victoria Chapter; Junior Warden of the Eothen Mark Lodge; a member of the Masonic Benevolent Fund Corporation; and District Grand Junior Deacon, of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Hoy who went home with her five-year-old boy about two months ago, and intended remaining there until they were joined by Mr. Hoy later.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, the Rev. G. H. Lindsay, officiating. There was a large attendance of friends among whom were Capt. C. B. Riggs (as chief mourner), Messrs. H. Spicer, E. Butler, C. H. Elkins, H. Teale, F. O. Dunnett, A. T. Boteler, P. T. Farrell, J. Owen Hughes, W. E. Hollands, R. S. Vergette, A. J. Pilgrim, G. H. Sellwood, H. P. Allgood, G. W. Kynock, B. Pascoe, and many others.

Wreaths were sent by the following: His Loving and Sorrowing Wife, Ada, Nell, Grace and May (sisters-in-law), His Sorrowing Mother, his loving son Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoy.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Riggs, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Adey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Teale, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armistead, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bridger, Mr. P. T. and Miss Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colin Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Fauchett, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crapnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ford, Miss A. Parkes and Miss V. R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pascoe, Capt. and Mrs. F. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Allgood, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Nish and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones and Austin, Capt. and Mrs. J. Harris Walker and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Scriven, Mr. and Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wittichell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Labrum, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Jackson.

Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Messrs. K. E. Creig, J. W. Williams, A. T. Boteler, E. M. Xavier, L. J. Blackburn, B. F. O. Dunnett, Mok Tai Pan, B. L. Frost, G. R. Edwards, Choy Fook, Cheung Tsui Tai, G. E. Weston, J. H. de Silva, J. Owen Hughes, G. W. C. Barnett, Chung Sang, Mok Ting Fong, R. D. Thomas, Frank Young, A. Hong, Charles C. Stark, Mok Man Chee.

Holt's Wharf, the committee and members, Kowloon Football Club, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Members of the Kowloon-Bowling Green Club, the Staff of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Football Club, the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, the Officers and Brethren of the Victoria Preceptory, Mr. C. H. Blason, Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Victoria Lodge, 1025 E.C., Officers and Brethren of the Ararat Lodge, No. 284 E.C., The Trustees of the Zetland Lodge, Officers and Brethren of the United Services Lodge 1241 E.C., Officers and Brethren of the Zetland Lodge No. 225 E.C., Officers and Brethren of the Naval and Military Lodge 848 S.C., Officers and Brethren of the Cathay Lodge 4373 E.C., the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of the Eothen Mark Lodge No. 264 E.C., Officers and Brethren of the St. John's Lodge 618 S.C., Officers and Brethren of the Eastern Scotia Lodge No. 225 S.O., Officers and Companions of the Victoria Chapter 225 E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, Officers and Brethren of the University Lodge 3898 E.C., Officers and Brethren of the Eothen Mark Lodge 264.

ARMS HAUL.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE IN HARBOUR.

A sequel to the sensational seizure by detectives in the harbour on Monday of six Mauser pistols, 15 magazines, 380 ammunition clips and over 4,000 rounds of ammunition, took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, two cargo coolies were charged with possession.

The coolies are said to have attempted to avoid suspicion by throwing a loaded sack over the side of the sloop into the harbour off the Western Market when they saw the detectives approaching the craft.

Detective Sub-Inspector Dorling applied for a formal remand in police custody for twenty-four hours.

His Worship granted the application, and remanded the men until this morning, but to meet the wishes of Mr. M. W. Ho, who appears for the defence, he fixed the case for hearing on April 22nd.

Another case which came before the Court concerned a Chinese arrested in Wongsichong Road on Tuesday with a revolver and four rounds of ammunition. Sub-Inspector Field applied for a remand for three days, which was granted.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
Telephone C. 4578.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS



Have Received A New Stock of

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Including a fine light-weight Cellular in a soft non-irritable fabric at an inexpensive price.

Vests ... \$2.00 Drawers \$2.00
"B.V.D." Vests ... \$1.75 Drawers \$1.75
"B.V.D." Union Suits \$3.50
India Gauze (Vests or Drawers) ... \$2.00
"Aerter" Vests or Drawers ... \$3.75
Meridian Vests or Drawers ... \$4.75

Generous reductions given on orders for One or Half dozens.

SHIRTS

FOR

DAY, EVENING or SPORTS WEAR

FROM \$4.75

Call and let us show them to you or a selection will be gladly sent on approval.

WHEN BUYING YOUR RAINCOATS & OVERSHOES

PLEASE REMEMBER

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

HAS THE BEST SELECTION.

RECORDS FOR CHILDREN.

"THE INKWELL FAIRY."

- 3802 Part 1.—BOBBIE AND JOAN AND THE FAIRY
" 2.—THE MAGIC PEN
3803 Part 3.—JOURNEY TO JUNGLE TOWN
" 4.—JUNGLE TOWN JAZZ BAND
3804 Part 5.—THE FAIRY TOYMAN
" 6.—IN TOYLAND

ANDERSON'S

WE ARE NOW MAKING CONCRETE PIPES (REINFORCED or PLAIN)

BY CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS
in various diameters from 3 inches to 24 inches
(or larger for special purposes).

The standard length is 39 inches but the smaller diameters are also made in 72 inch lengths.

CONSIDER THEIR ADVANTAGES
(extremely strong, light, impervious, highly resistant to pressure, fewer joints).

COMPARED WITH THEIR LOW PRICE!

Call and inspect samples and obtain full particulars.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.
Head Office Telephone: Central 4581 (two lines).

[104]

A.P.B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—ECROFAN LADIES
MAID to accompany a Lady to
London and Canada, leaving about Mid of
May. Apply Post Office Box 259. [3444]

LOST.—Last Thursday in Hongkong
Lady's GOLD BRISTLE WATCH with
Black Silk Ribbon and Monogram "L.T." on
Back. Please Return to RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK or Telephone Central No. 4730.
Reward if Required. [440]

THE SIMPLEX PLASTER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the Company will
be held at their Registered Office, 2nd Floor,
POWELL BUILDING, on THURSDAY, 22nd
APRIL, 1926, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd
APRIL, 1926, inclusive.

THE HONGKONG EXCAVATION,
PILE DRIVING AND
CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA
UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held
at the Office of the General Managers,
Messrs. SWAY, TOMES & CO., St. George's
Building, 10th Floor, Road, Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 20th day of
APRIL, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
General Managers and a Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1925, and
of electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 15th APRIL, 1926, to
20th APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.
By Order of the General Managers,
R. FARRANT,
Manager and Secretary. [3439]
Hongkong, 14th April, 1926.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRIFT PROGRAMMES AND ENTRY
FORMS for the SECOND EXTRA
RACE MEETING to be held on SATUR-
DAY, 1st MAY, 1926 (weather permitting),
may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong-
kong Club and CADEWAT BY STABLES.
ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 o'clock
NOON on SATURDAY, 17th APRIL, 1926. [3424]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRY FORMS, SECOND EXTRA RACE
MEETING.

The Distance for the First Race, the
COLONIAL STAKES should read
"SIX FURLONGS".
By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary. [3437]
Hongkong, April 13th, 1926.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS,
Pender Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL,
1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report and Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1925.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL,
1926, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents. [3372]
Hongkong, 20th March, 1926.

SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., will
be held in the Office of Messrs. PLATT &
TARRANT, on TUESDAY, 27th APRIL,
1926, at 5.15 p.m., to adopt the Accounts for
the year ending the 31st December, 1925, and to
elect Officers, etc.

By Order,
P. M. HODGSON,
Secretary. [3425]
12th April, 1926.

G. B. B.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD wishes to
Draw the Attention of the Public, and
especially of Those who have recently come
to the Colony, to the possibility of acquiring
Dysentery and Typhoid Fever
by Eating Uncooked Vegetables.
Chinese Market-gardeners use manure from
human sources and their custom is to pour the
manure or spray it from watering-pots in
liquid form over the Growing Plants.
Disease-producing Parasites are therefore
possibly present on the surfaces of Plants, e.g.,
Lettuces, over which the gardener's spray falls.

E. A. DERMID FORREST,
Secretary,
SANITARY BOARD
Hongkong, 1st April, 1926. [1838]

INTIMATIONS

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of
the new BUS SERVICE, European
residences equipped with modern sanitation,
electric light, gas, as well as garage and
comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants'
quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These
comfortable residences on MOUNT DAVID
Road, face South and are situated in one of
the most delightful localities in Hongkong.
Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

TO LET.—A SPACIOUS SHOP, 2, 1st
Floor, STREET. Immediate Possession.
Apply—GANDER, PRICE & Co., LTD. (Next
Door). [3438]

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at the PRAX
from May 1st. Moderate Rent for Long
Lease. Apply Box No. 3443, c/o Hongkong
Daily Press. [3443]

TO LET.—For the Month of JUNE, A
BUNGALOW at Wai-Hai-Wai, on
the Island, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Sitting Rooms,
Tennis Court and Garden. Rent: 200 Taels
for the Month. Apply—"BUNGALOW,"
c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3421]

TO LET.—FLATS with all Modern
Conveniences at MACDONELL ROAD.
Apply—XAVIER BROS., LTD. 5, Duddell
Street. [3433]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM
BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East
Point, Floor Area: 5,835 Sq. Ft., Height:
20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For
further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD. [3336]

TO LET.
A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CARNARVON
BUILDING, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building.
[3290]

OFFICE TO LET.
In ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

FOR RENT Six Roomed HOUSE, Middle
LEVEL. HOUSE Wanted PRAX with
Tennis Court Long Lease. We have Houses
and Land for Disposal. SMALL INVEST-
MENTS. Tel. 4630. [100]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

THE Underigned, going Home on leave,
begs to inform that MR. LIMAGNE has
been Appointed LOCAL AGENT of the
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES with
effect from the 13th INSTANT.
C. J. MOLLIS,
Acting Agent. [3431]

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000
RESERVE FUND (1925).....1,200,000
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Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1926.

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[33] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATION

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CAPS.A LARGE AND VERY
FINE ASSORTMENT.Latest Models
and Colours.A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

WEDDING.

The wedding will take place at St. John's
Cathedral at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April
20th, of Mr. S. B. TAY, son of the late
Mr. and Mrs. Tan Cheng Tuan, of
Singapore, to Miss ELIZABETH WONG,
eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Wong, Hongkong.

Friends are invited to be present;
also at the reception after the cere-
mony, at the Chinese Merchants'
Club, China Building. [3434]

DEATH.

Hoy.—At Kowloon Hospital, Hongkong,
on April 14th, ALFRED WILLIAM JOHN
Hoy, aged 38. [3445]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 15th, 1926.

THE SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK.

The figures recently issued under the
title of "Lloyd's Shipbuilding Returns"
are of more than passing interest to many
people in this Colony. Hongkong very
much depends upon shipping, and the
local shipbuilding yards are also affected
by the demand for new vessels. It may
be consoling to shareholders in the Hong-
kong Docks to see from the figures just
published that the shipbuilding industry
in Great Britain has been having a very
bad time recently.

Another feature of the Returns is that
they show that the tonnage of motor
ships building all over the world exceeds
that of the steam tonnage under con-
struction. We may be sure that this is
due to the general superiority of the
motor ship over its steam-driven rival.
The struggle for survival takes place with
machinery as keenly as in the animal
world. Mariners are said to be con-
servative; we may be quite sure that
many "an old salt" curses the introduc-
tion of oil engines for marine propulsion
as heartily as his predecessors cursed at
the introduction of steam. More than
forty years ago a very eminent scientist

in England stated that by the year 1831
there would be no sign of steam engines
on land or on sea. The gas engine had
just "arrived" when he used those
words. The scientific world then realised
that the new type of engine was much
more compact and efficient than a steam
plant. As often happens, however, there
were many unexpected difficulties. With
all due respect to the scientific enthu-
siasts it may be stated that the final
decision about the general adoption of
any new invention lies with the general
public. The steam turbine unexpectedly
made its appearance as a commercial
rival to the old form of steam engine and
to the oil engine. It had obvious dis-
advantages for marine work; but in a
few years all the warships of His
Majesty's Royal Navy were being pro-
pelled by steam turbines. Huge liners
such as the *Lusitania* and *Mauritania*
had demonstrated that the mercantile
marine had been watching closely the
development of this invention. In one
of his poems, Kipling says of the liner
that "she's a lady" and what a lady
can afford, the drudge may not obtain.

The many ocean tramps continued to use
the old type of machinery and practically
all the China coast boats "chug" around
the Far Eastern seas in the same way
as other vessels did forty, fifty and per-
haps sixty years ago. Now at last the
old steam reciprocating engine seems to
be passing away. The official trials of
the latest addition to the fleet of the
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company seem
eloquent enough to appeal to shipbuilders
the world over. This vessel, the
Asturias, is 22,500 gross tons. She is
propelled by two sets of oil engines, each
with eight cylinders, and she develops
about 20,000 horse-power. She is the
largest and most powerful motor vessel
at present in service. During a twenty-
four hours' trial she used 70 tons of fuel
and that is the figure upon which the
enthusiasts base their faith. The ship
burns less than a third the weight of fuel
than is burnt when coal and steam is
used. The space occupied by the machin-
ery is much less, and, at last, the in-
ventors working on oil engines appear
to have secured reliability. It was the
insight and courage of Lord PRAXIS that
put forward the scheme and the official
results have justified his enterprise. We
have had a remarkable motor-driven ship
in these waters, a representative of the
Blue Funnel fleet, and we know that
Messrs. ALFRED HOY have, with their
usual enterprise, devoted a great deal of
attention to the oil engine at sea.

Although it is unfortunate that the
demand for new ships is not greater, it
is satisfactory to record progress with
new inventions. The success of the
R.M.S. *Asturias* makes us believe that
there will be a considerable demand in
the near future for ships that depend on
oil engines. Are we ready to build them
in Hongkong?

ENGLAND AND HER DAY.

The Englishman unlike his more pushing
cousins and his more aggressive neigh-
bours is a non-gregarious and a different
being. There are times, however, when
although he may openly profess scorn
of what he considers the unwarranted
claims and assumptions of the junior
branches of the family, in his heart he
secretly envies their power to get to-
gether on the slightest pretext to chant
their own high virtues and qualifies and
still more does he envy them their power
of "hanging together" at all times.

Yes, undoubtedly England's neighbours
have a great advantage over the English
in that particular gift of hanging to-
gether, and no notice need be taken of
the fact that in moments of irritation
the Englishman may be heard to mutter
that if they didn't hang together they
would certainly hang separately. Clan-
niness is in a great number of ways, a
trait greatly to be envied. The English-
man should be more "clannish".

To blow one's own trumpet occasion-
ally, does not mean a continual fanfare.
It is good to have a common meeting
ground for every national—not only for

trumpet blowing purposes—but also, and
more particularly, for the discussion of
mutual difficulties.

It is with that purpose in view that
the St. George's Society exists in Hong-
kong. To act as the rallying point for
all Englishmen, to assist other English-
men who, temporarily, and perhaps out
of sheer bad luck, are in need; those are
the chief objects of the Society. To keep
alive the flame of nationalism, while at
the same time denying to no other nations
the same right, is an object worthy of
commendation. Therefore, every English-
man should make a point of getting into
touch with the local Secretary as soon as
possible so that on England's Day the
Society will stand out as one which has
the whole-hearted support of all English-
men in the Colony.

H.E. the Governor has honoured the
Society by "consenting to become its
Patron. The newly elected and popular
President intends to work hard for the
good of the cause. Under these auspices
it is expected that the Society is about
to enter on one of the most prosperous
years in its records.

Englishmen will have the opportunity
on St. George's Day of meeting all other
Englishmen and their friends at the con-
cert being arranged by the Society. The
East Surrey band will play selections
of English Music, and it is hoped to
arrange a very varied programme consist-
ing entirely of English Music of different
periods. The plans for this concert will
be opened at Moutrie's on Saturday.

The Rev. T. B. Powell, of St. John's
Cathedral, is due to leave the Colony at
the end of this month.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at
10 a.m. yesterday brought the total since
January 1st to 18.51 inches, against an
average of 8.24 inches.

Mr. J. R. Sindlinger, of the Standard
Oil Company, Manila, left Hongkong,
after a business trip to this Colony, by
the s.s. *President McKinley* yesterday to
return to Manila.

Rice, our Chinese correspondent says,
is now sold in Wuchow at \$80 a picul
and chicken at not less than \$1.50 a catty.
This is partly due to the heavy depre-
ciation of the local currency.

Mr. Eric Rice, travelling secretary of
the Overseas League, arrived in Kuala
Lumpur on his way Home, after a tour
of the East which has resulted in the
securing of 1,100 new members for the
League.

The annual inspection of the Hongkong
Police Force by H.E. the Governor was
to have taken place yesterday afternoon,
but owing to the wet weather the cere-
mony was postponed until next Wednes-
day afternoon.

From a Shanghai paper we gather
that Mr. G. H. Stitt, Manager of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shang-
hai, is leaving for England "later on
in the summer" and that he is con-
templating retiring.

The 23rd Heavy Battery of the Royal
Regiment of Artillery is relieving the
25th Battery in Hongkong during the
trooping season 1925-27. The 23rd are
coming here from Malta, and the 25th
are destined for Singapore.

Among passengers on the s.s. *President*
McKinley who passed through Hongkong
yesterday was Mr. A. E. Clegg, President
of the Kerr Steamship Company, New
York. Mr. Clegg is on his way to
Manila, after which he is to return to
America.

Heavy rains and swollen streams in
the New Territories are believed to have
caused the death of two persons, a
Chinese woman with a child strapped to
her back, whose bodies were found on the
foreshore at Shataukok, washed down
into the sea by a stream.

Yesterday was the Chinese festival
of the patron saint of fishermen, Puk
Tai. At Cheung Chau the celebrations
are kept up for several days, the feature
being a theatrical show in a huge mat-
shed, with the image of Puk Tai (taken
from a temple close at hand) being placed
in the seat of honour.

Sir James Jamieson, the British
Consul-General at Canton, arrived in
Hongkong from Canton yesterday after-
noon, and leaves by the R.M.S. *Empress*
of Australia to-morrow for England on
short leave of absence, as announced in
Tuesday's *Daily Press*. Sir James is
staying at Government House.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday
afternoon, Mr. E. V. M.R. de Souza
by order of the mortgagee, offered for
sale a leasehold property at No. 23,
Sands Street, but there being no advance
on the upset price of \$15,000, the prop-
erty was withdrawn. The area of this
property is 2,156 square feet and the
annual Crown rent \$22.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

[By A "MERE WOMAN."]

We are often reading about Women's
fashions. Why should not the men be
dragged occasionally into the spot light?
There is great discussion at Home now
regarding men's clothes. It is argued
that men have never been as badly
dressed as they are to-day and that they
almost invariably wear clothes entirely
unsuited to their occupations. If that
is the case at Home what should be said
of the creatures here?

Let us consider the question first from
the point of view of the "shabbiness"
of men. Some men, we know, have little
to spend on "what they would call
"vanities," most of their extra pennies
going on their wives' backs. But at the
same time there is no reason why they
should not make the best of themselves.
An old suit, carefully pressed and brush-
ed and "put on well" often looks smarter
than an expensive one, put on carelessly.
Men may jeer at women's Mannequin
Parades and precision over every detail,
but it would be a very different looking
world if the men took half the trouble
to be well-groomed, that the average
woman takes to be stylish in a man's
eyes.

Then there is the other type of man
who has ample means with which to dress
well, but merely does not care. The suit
he had five years ago, so long as it is
not quite threadbare, is good enough
to-day. He likes the woman he takes out
to be smart and neatly dressed, but he
forgets that she dislikes him to be shabby
and slovenly-looking. A woman with
such an appearance would soon "be left
at the post," but many such men are
tolerated merely because they are men,
and are not expected to know how to
dress. Why should such excuses be made
for them?

But there is a type one degree worse,
the man who has money and spends it
on dress, with little or no taste. He
causes women more pain with "pink
shirts" and shrieking socks and ties than
any man who might be mistaken for a
tramp.

The suggestions for improvement in
men's fashions are numerous, utility
being considered as well as appearance.
"Shorts," it is urged, provide a com-
mon sense costume for all and every
occasion. Knee breeches and a species
of "plus fours" have their supporters.
Trousers collect dirt, lack dignity when
creased or crumpled, and are thoroughly
uncomfortable for games. Yes, trousers
must be abolished.

It is absurd that men should wear in
the East, evening dress similar to that
worn at Home. White coats are cer-
tainly slightly cooler but an improvement
should be made on the stiff collar and
shirt. It would not take us long to get
accustomed to a soft cricket-shirt collar,
and its adoption would save many in-
jured tempers.

Although conditions here are totally
different from those at home, there is
one word of advice being given at Home
which Hongkong men could equally well
take to heart. Without being "fops" or
wearing "coloured suits" they could see
to it that they carried themselves well.
Let them remember that it is they who
make their clothes look smart, not
vice versa.

The Shanghai Rowing Club at its
annual general meeting last week passed
a resolution affirming the Club's readi-
ness to welcome back to the Club former
members of the German nationality, and
declaring that membership should hence-
forward be open to all German applic-
ants on the same basis as subjects or
citizens of other nationalities.

Hongkong passengers on the P. & O.
s.s. *Rashgar*, due to arrive on Saturday,
include Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cressy, Mr.
Allan Chapman, Comdr. F. C. Darley,
R.N., Mrs. S. Eccleball and child, Miss
A. M. Gubbins, Mr. L. N. Murray, Mr.
J. S. Macdonald, Mr. J. B. Newton, Mr.
B. D. Read, Lieut. R. H. Ryan, Mr.
N. H. Ross, Lieut. R. Todhunter.

Interesting arrivals by the s.s. *Pre-
sident McKinley* yesterday, were Mrs.
Sergio Omena and Mr. J. V. Omena,
wife and son of the Hon. Sergio Omena,
who is in Washington pleading for inde-
pendence for the Philippine Islands. Mr.
Omena was formerly speaker of the Phil-
ippines. His wife and son are stopping in
Hongkong for a short while before re-
turning to Manila.

A Siamese Princess, whose name is Phou
Dissal, from Bangkok, passed through
Hongkong yesterday on the s.s. *President*
McKinley for Manila, where she will
attend school to receive her education.
She is accompanied on her trip by Dr.
and Mrs. P. H. Lowell, of the Rockefeller
Foundation, and who for the last two
years, have been working in conjunction
with the Siamese Government in connec-
tion with health conditions in Siam.

A gambling school in full swing, in
which a variety of games, including
poker, fanteau, and dice were being play-
ed, was discovered by police officers on
Tuesday night, when they raided a large
matshed at Happy Valley, occupied by
coolies engaged in the demolition of
Morrison Hill. Eleven men were caught
in the raid and were charged before Mr.
R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy
yesterday, but as there was not sufficient
evidence they were discharged.

CABLES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE RETURNS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOW INCREASES.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Board of Trade returns for March show: Imports, £108,864,000; Exports, £80,430,000. The increases are £10,012,000 and £1,545,000, respectively, compared with February.

NEW AIR LINES.

SEQUEL TO FRANCO-GERMAN AERIAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, April 14th.

According to the *Quotidien* the Franco-German Aerial Convention was signed yesterday, authorising French aeroplanes to fly over Germany. Consequently, a number of important air services will be opened in June, including the lines between Paris, Cologne and Berlin, between Cologne, London and Copenhagen, and between Copenhagen, Hamburg and Cologne, while it will be possible to fly to Moscow from Paris via Berlin.

THE COAL CRISIS.

MINERS' DEMAND DECENT LIVING WAGE STANDARD.

LONDON, April 13th.

The Miners' Executive spent nearly four hours in drawing up a reply to the Coal Commission's recommendations, for submission to the coal-owners. The reply, which, like the coal-owners' proposals, examines each recommendation, says that no wage is acceptable which does not provide at least a wage sufficient to furnish a decent living standard. The miners entirely disagree with the suggestion that districts should settle the minimum percentage, and opine that the national bodies are fully competent to deal with the wage agreement question on a uniform basis. They do not consider the suggestion for redistributing the total weekly number of hours over five days, a week practical, and disapprove of the suggestion to compensate the present owners of minerals, except those who purchased them. They express willingness to consider the suggestion of multiple shifts and consider that both sides should at the earliest possible moment, formulate a national agreement, whereby the minimum percentage can be determined.

A DEADLOCK.

LATER.

A conference between the coal-owners and the miners' Executive on the owners' proposals has ended in a deadlock with no progress reported.

CAUSE OF DEADLOCK.

LATER.

Though nobody expected the owners' and miners' standpoints to be easily reconciled, a deadlock at this early stage of the negotiations came as a surprise.

It appears from a statement issued by the owners to-night that the breakdown was mainly due to divergency of methods in fixing the minimum wage. The miners pressed the owners for a table of figures which they proposed should constitute the minimum in various districts, but the owners insisted that this was a matter in the first place for district consideration.

It is believed that Mr. Baldwin, who has been following the negotiations closely will intervene quickly.

SOVIET BUDGET.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO SPEND THE MONEY.

Moscow, April 13th.

M. Brukhanoff, Commissioner of Finance, in presenting the Budget of four milliard roubles, stated that 51 per cent. of the total expenditure would be devoted to economic objects, 10 per cent. to defence and 30 per cent. to cultural requirements. The internal debt amounted to 440 million roubles, compared with 290 millions last year. M. Brukhanoff favoured the extension of home credit operations in preference to further printing of banknotes.

MILITARY MUTINY.

DEATH SENTENCES ON LEADERS COMMUTED.

ATHENS, April 13th.

An extraordinary Court Martial has passed sentence of death on Colonel Zavellas and Major Karakoufis, the leaders of the Karabournou mutiny. It has also sentenced seven other officers to various terms of imprisonment.

LATER.

Colonel Bakirdji was also sentenced to death, but the capital sentences have been commuted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SPANISH FLIGHT.

TWO AVIATORS LEAVE BAGHDAD AFTER BRIEF VISIT.

LONDON, April 13th.

A message from Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, says that the two Spanish airmen Loriga and Gallarta have arrived from Baghdad, and departed again, after a brief interval, for Banderabass.

THE SEARCH FOR MISSING AIRMAN.

CAIRO, April 14th.

This morning aeroplanes were ceaselessly searching for Capt. Estevez, the missing the Spanish aviator.

There is no need for anxiety, however, as Estevez speaks Arabic, and is traversing grazing country where he is likely to encounter friendly Arab shepherds.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

PERUVIAN AIR TRAGEDY.

LIMA, April 13th.

Flying officers Guillermo Protzel and Juan, Podesta, two of Peru's best aviators, have been incinerated, owing to the machine catching fire during a forced landing in a storm.

THE POLAR FLIGHT.

AMUNDSEN AND ELLSWORTH LEAVE SPITZBERGEN.

Amundsen and Ellsworth have started from Spitzbergen.

The *Aftenposten* publishes the statement that Amundsen was charged by the Premier to annex the land discovered in the Polar flight.

"NORGE" REACHES OSLO.

LONDON, April 13th.

The Airship *Norge* has left Pulham for Oslo.

Oslo, April 14th.

The *Norge* has arrived here.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIP OPENS AT THURSTON'S.

LONDON, April 13th.

Playing at Thurston's Hall, London, in the Empire Amateur Billiards Championship (first heat), final scores G. Shailer (Australia) 2,000 beat Malcolm Smith (Scotland), 1,345.

Messrs. J. Earlam (England), T. McCluney (North Ireland) and P. Routledge (South Africa) are also competing.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

AGENTINE TEAM SAILS FOR SPAIN.

BUENOS AIRES, April 13th.

The Argentine Davis Cup team has sailed for Spain. The team will play Hungary at Barcelona on May 13th.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

SHOOTING AT ELECTION.

THREE KU KLUX KLAN MEMBERS SHOT DEAD.

NEW YORK, April 13th.

A message from Herrin, Illinois, states that three members of the Ku Klux Klan, including the ex-Chief of Police, were shot dead to-day in the course of street fighting between the Klan and their opponents, following a local election.

ITALIAN DEBT TO U.S.

MUSOLINI DENOUNCED BY AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.

Signor Mussolini was a storm centre in the Senate when the Administration pressed their efforts to secure the ratification of the Italian debt settlement. The Democrats, credited with having an eye towards the Autumn elections, engaged in a campaign of denunciation of the so-called unwarranted liberality to Italy. Senator McKellar led the opposition describing Signor Mussolini as the greatest evil which had befallen Italy in a century. He declared it was little short of a crime to give an Italian despot the vast sum involved in the debt settlement.

BLOWN INTO SEA.

HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED BY GALE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13th.

The historic Cape Henlopen lighthouse, guarding the entrance to Delaware Bay, has been blown into the sea by a violent gale, thus frustrating the Government's intentions to protect the lighthouse by means of a number of hulks sunk around it.

The lighthouse was erected in 1785 during the British colonial period, and was constantly used until two years ago, when a storm weakened its foundations.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE AND SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

RATEPAYERS IN FAVOUR OF ADMITTING THREE.

SHANGHAI, April 14th.

Concrete evidence of the growing desire of the foreign community to meet the Chinese in the matter of local grievances is contained, firstly, in the almost unanimous resolution at to-day's meeting of the Ratepayers, in favour of admitting three Chinese as Councillors; secondly, the statement of the Chairman of the Municipality that the Council favoured the rendition of the Mixed Court to China if efficiency in carrying out justice was not impaired, and thirdly, the Chairman's promise that the Council would consider the admission of Chinese to Foreign Parks.

The resolution regarding Chinese membership to the Council requires the sanction of the Powers before it can be effective.

An amendment to the resolution tabled on April 8th was overwhelmingly defeated, only six voting for it out of about 500 ratepayers present.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER AT PEKING.

A STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(ASIANIC NEWS SERVICE.)

Mr. Hu Wei Teh, new Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with Press correspondents, declared:—

"I have been in the Chinese diplomatic service for more than thirty years. Since my return from Europe in 1909, I have been repeatedly asked by the Government to take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but always declined it. Now that the Kuominchun is withdrawn, and General Wong Shih Tsung and other high personages are busily engaged in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the crisis, and as my policy is one of peace and collaboration, I gladly accepted the post of Foreign Minister at the strong persuasion of the Premier Chia and other leaders in the hope of rendering what little assistance I can in the direction of establishing domestic peace.

At the same time, in my capacity as Foreign Minister, I will do my utmost to co-operate with the various leaders in bringing the existing Customs Conference, the Sino-Russian Conference, as well as the Extra-territoriality Conference to successful conclusions to the satisfaction of the Chinese people.

But as China's success in her diplomatic problems depends largely upon the reorganization of her domestic system,—thus placing her own houses in proper order,—I sincerely hope that the leaders of the various parties, as well as the people, will all do their bit towards placing the national interests of their country on a firm basis."

PROHIBITION ENQUIRY.

TENEMENT HOUSES "HOMES OF STILL."

WASHINGTON, April 13th.

Witnesses for the "Wets" appeared before the Senate Committee to-day, the most notable being Father Francis Kasacum, of Sugar Notch, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. He painted a horrifying picture of his Diocese's open saloons, with wild carousals by the young and drunkenness among adults and even school-children. He declared:—"At summer resorts on the lakes, young boys took girls from respectable homes for week-end parties. I know cases where good girls are ashamed of their parents' drunkenness. I have been in a home where a three-year old child was crying for moonshine. It would be a blessing if the law were modified."

A woman probation officer of New York declared that tenement houses were homes of stills.

DEFINING INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

ALBANY, April 13th.

The New York State Senate has adopted by 30 votes to 21 a Bill for holding a referendum in the autumn on the question of memorializing Congress to amend the Volstead Law so as to allow each State to fix his own definition of intoxicating liquor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VIEW.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

Addressing a meeting of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, Mr. Sargent, Attorney-General, said the real source of embarrassment in the enforcement of the law was not that the law interfered with personal liberty, but that so many well intentioned persons, thoughtlessly, or following some process of unsound reasoning, joined hands with those intentionally violating law. He declared the Government was successfully fighting the liquor traffic, and could enforce prohibition.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEKING.

WU PEI FU TO CONSULT CHANG TSO LIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, April 12th.

General Tien Wei Chun, a subordinate of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, arrived in Peking from Lukouchoa this afternoon and had a conference with General Lu Chung Lin, who is arranging for competent civil, military and police officials to take over the control of the city in the event of the Kuominchun evacuating.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu has not yet replied to the Kuominchun direct, but he has informed the local representatives that he must first discuss the changed situation with Marshal Chang Tso Lin.

Meanwhile, the Kuominchun is desperately retarding the advance of the other allies on the Tungechow and Fengtai fronts.

FIGHTING ON THE ROAD TO PEKING.

MOTOR COMMUNICATION NOW TOTALLY SUSPENDED.

TIENTSIN, April 14th.

Motor communications with Peking are now totally suspended. Owing to fighting on the Peking road the postal lorries which have been maintaining a mail service between the two cities since fighting began are now also unable to get through.

FLIGHT OF TIENTSIN GARRISON COMMANDER.

A REFUGEE IN THE JAPANESE CONCESSION.

TIENTSIN, April 14th.

It is reported that General Li Ching Lin is a refugee in the Japanese Concession.

It appears that he quarrelled with Generals Chang Hsueh Liang and Chang Tsung Chang at a conference on Monday at which he was accused of plotting against the Fengtien party.

However, he managed to escape in a motor-car to the Japanese Concession.

General Chang Tsung Chang is reported to have taken over the command of Li Ching Lin's 25,000 troops.

REFUGEES IN A JAPANESE CONSULATE.

EMBARRASSING—DIPLOMATICALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

TOKYO, April 14th.

Fresh negotiations are being opened with Marshal Chang Tso Lin for the release of eight of General Kuo Sung Ling's refugee officers who have been housed in the Japanese Consulate at Sinminfu (Manchuria) since January.

It is pointed out that the accommodation of these officers, whom Chang's soldiers are constantly watching, and for whose capture large rewards have been offered, is proving embarrassing diplomatically as well as financially, while the Consulate has only six rooms of which the refugees occupy two.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

THE PRICE OF EVACUATION.

(ASIANIC NEWS AGENCY.)

According to information from the office of the peace-makers, both Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu demand the evacuation of Peking by the first Kuominchun prior to the opening of the Peace Conference.

On the Kuominchun side, General Chang Chih Kiang and even General Lu Chung Lin, who now controls the Peking Government, agree to evacuate the metropolis provided a sum of three million dollars be supplied for meeting expenses, as the officers and soldiers of the Peking garrison have not been paid for several months.

The members of the Chinese Bankers Association as well as leaders of other commercial guilds held a joint special conference on March 27th for the discussion of this important question; and the leaders agreed to furnish the necessary funds provided in addition to the withdrawal of the armed forces from Peking. (Continued on next column.)

BOMB THROWING IN SHANGHAI.

KOREANS SUSPECTED.

Two bombs were hurled at the Japanese Consulate in Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, on Thursday evening, April 8th.

The *Shanghai Mercury* gives the following account of the occurrence:—

About 7.30 o'clock, a motor car with three occupants, believed to be Koreans, drove up to the Japanese Consulate-General on Whangpoo Road. One of the men threw two bombs at the building of the staff's residence, adjacent to which are the Consular gaol in which the two Koreans are detained awaiting trial on a charge of assassinating another Korean some four months ago on Haining Road.

One of the bombs fell on the pavement and exploded, doing little damage to the extent of about 3 inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch deep in the pavement. Despite the slight damage, the bomb is said to have made such a noise that the occupants of the buildings in the vicinity were quite alarmed.

Another bomb which was found early next morning inside the wall by a coolie of the Consulate, fortunately, remained unexploded. The bomb was found to be of German make, with a safety arrangement.

Prior to this incident, one night (some two weeks before), the window panes of the staff's residence were broken by bullets fired by somebody outside. But, without publishing the fact, the Japanese authorities with the assistance of the Municipal police were taking precautions against a recurrence.

That night, as usual, a Municipal Police constable in mufti was on the beat along the Consulate compound, and upon hearing the noise, he made for the car, but, it is reported, owing to the darkness failed to ascertain its number.

Soon after this, about 8.40 o'clock, the chauffeur of the motor car which he stated, carried the culprits, gave himself up at Hongkong Police Station. According to his statement, three Koreans (one in Chinese clothes and the other two in foreign clothes) came to his garage, Chinese owned, on Kiangse Road and hired a car which he drove up to the Consulate. When the car arrived there, he was ordered to turn round by one of the occupants. While so doing, one of them threw a bomb at the outside wall of the building from the motor car. Smitten with fear, he refused to drive the car. But they forced him at the point of a pistol to drive up to the west end of the French Bund where they left the car, paying two dollars to him.

It is believed that they aimed to rescue the two Koreans who are now in custody in the Consular gaol.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS TO RELIEVE EAST SURREYS.

The 2nd Batt. of the King's Own Scottish Borderers are coming from Egypt about the end of this year to relieve the 1st Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment. On the arrival of the New Battalion, the East Surreys will leave for India.

It is nineteen years since a Scottish battalion was stationed in Hongkong. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders were here for about four months while waiting to go to North China.

The new Battalion coming here is a Lowland Regiment, with its depot at Berwick, and covers the counties of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.

Field Marshal Earl Haig is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment and the commanding officer of the 2nd Batt. is Lieut.-Col. J. C. W. Cornhill, D.S.O.

The Master of Napier, eldest son and heir of the 12th Baron Napier and Ettrick, is a lieutenant in the particular battalion now destined for Hongkong.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers have a two battalions, and the regiment has a very fine history. It was originally known as the 25th King's Own Borderers. The uniform of the rank and file is doublets and Leslie tartan trousers, and the pipers wear doublets and Dress Stewart tartan kilts.

all the stragglers of the Third Kuominchun around Peking be rounded up and disbanded at once.

Further, it was decided that after the withdrawal of the Kuominchun, no unit of any other army should be stationed in Peking.

The suggestion to make General Lu Chung Lin's troops independent of the North-western Army and permit them to garrison Peking has been rejected by the anti-Kuominchun armies as impracticable in view of the close relations between Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and his subordinates.

A Mukden despatch states that on the occasion of the celebration of Chang Tso Lin's fifty-fifth birthday, General Yang Yu Ting, Chief of Staff of the Fengtien Army, declared to the Press representatives that if the anti-Kuominchun forces made peace with the Kuominchun and left them in Peking, civil wars of a far more nature would surely occur again within a year or two to the great detriment of the people. Consequently, he was personally of the opinion that the anti-Kuominchun forces must capture Peking and drive the Kuominchun into Kanau and Hsinking for a "rest."

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG BASEBALL.

ASSOCIATION'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMING SEASON.

It is proposed this season that there shall be six clubs competing in the local Baseball League, with the suggestion that in order to give every team at least one game a week there shall be two matches played every Saturday, and one match every Sunday afternoon.

With local interest growing in the great national sport of the United States, as was demonstrated last year by the increasing attendances at every match as the season progressed, there seems no reason to doubt but that the games which will be witnessed this season on the Happy Valley diamond will prove of interest to all who follow the sport, and will even attract a much larger following of local baseball "fans" than before and enrol many more new enthusiasts.

The preliminary arrangements for the season were discussed at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Association held last evening at the Office of the American Consulate, Mr. Ranson presiding. There were representatives present from the following local clubs:—American, Volunteers, Filipino and South China A.A.

It was stated that at present there were five clubs, who had signified their intention to enter the League this season; these being the American (Hongkong Baseball Club), Volunteers, Filipino, S.C.A.A. and the Japanese. It was thought that a sixth team would be provided by the Portuguese.

It was decided to write to the President of the Hongkong Football Club again requesting the use of the ground.

The election of a general committee was left until the various clubs participating in the League had elected their captains and had nominated their representatives to serve on the General Committee of the Association.

Further matters with regard to arrangements for the season, such as ground, stand, gear, etc., were discussed and were afterwards left over until a later meeting of the Association when all points at issue will be decided on.

It was reported that last season the total income from club fees, and gate takings, etc., amounted to \$968, which after disbursements, left a balance of \$918. It was estimated that the income would be larger this season and that gate receipts would be increased.

Mr. J. Cameron Hawkins (Vice-Consul, U.S.A. in Hongkong) resigned from the post of Acting Vice-President, stating that he was being recalled to Washington.

Officers, with the exception of a Committee, elected for the ensuing year were as under:—President, Mr. Ranson; Vice-President, Mr. W. Logan; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hin Wong; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. R. Hilderson.

It was decided to write and invite H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) to honour the Association by becoming its Patron; and it was also decided to request Mr. R. C. Trevellick (Consul-General, U.S.A. in Hongkong) to become Hon. President.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ADAMSON CUP.

April Qualifying Competition:—C. A. Grimes 99—24=75 qualifies.

FANLING HUNT.

Saturday, 17th:—Hounds will meet at Sheung Shui at 2.45 p.m. Fox Hunting.

Sunday, 18th:—Hounds will meet at An Tao Police Station, at 10 a.m. Drag Hunt. Train at 8.35 a.m. to Sheung Shui and motor bus.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT BILLIARDS.

FALKINER'S FINE PERFORMANCE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, April 14th.

The visiting British billiards professional, Claude Falkiner, in an exhibition game last night, compiled a break of 651 in twenty-four minutes.

This is believed to be a record in fast scoring.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, a Chinese was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for preparing opium. He was also fined \$70 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment for possession.

A lukong, who was found sleeping while on charge-room duty at the Praya East Police Station, was fined \$50, with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday. It was stated by Capt. Bloxham, A.S.P., that the defendant was found sitting in a chair with his head on a table, fast asleep. His service record showed ten bad reports within six months, and the man only joined the force a year ago.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1926. [3441]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Oils, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3435]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MERRION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th April.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1926. [3430]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3432]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

The Steamship "SAABLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th April, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 20th April, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 17th April, 1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & CO., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1926. [3438]

MILLIONS FROM THE BETTING TAX.

HOW AUSTRALIA HAS MADE IT PAY.

[BY W. A. HOLMAN, R.C.]

(Formerly Premier of New South Wales and the Pioneer of the Betting Tax in the British Empire.)

At a moment when public attention is focused on possible new sources of revenue the importance of results obtained in Australia—that laboratory of the Empire for domestic experiment of every kind—needs no emphasis.

Whether a betting tax would be a desirable innovation in Great Britain is a question which cannot, of course, be answered from any amount of Australian experience; but certain of the arguments used about it disappear when once they are tried by that experience as a touchstone.

It is said, for example, that there are immense practical difficulties in the way of its application, that its yield must be negligible, or that with a tax the bulk of betting must so rapidly diminish that the tax would defeat itself. In New South Wales, where I was responsible for its first introduction, none of these propositions can be supported by the facts.

We found no difficulties in the collection of the tax, and although there are certain differences between the legal status of betting there and in Great Britain, those differences will appear, I think, not such as to affect its practicability.

£10,000,000 IN REVENUE.

As to its results, in 1925 the total betting taxes gave a return of just about five shillings for every man, woman, and child. A similar proportion in Great Britain would give a yield of £10,000,000—clearly not a negligible amount.

Betting taxation in New South Wales was adopted in three steps. First came imposition on actual betting, secondly the totalisator, and thirdly a not very heavy tax on actual admissions to racecourses.

This last may not seem, at first sight, to be a betting tax at all, but as in New South Wales, betting cannot be carried on legally anywhere but on a racecourse, it is a betting tax in effect.

Racing clubs and associations have to pay a tax which is based upon their receipts in licences and fees from bookmakers. The proportion varies, amounting to as much as 50 per cent. of the total in the most highly favoured localities, while the wind is tempered to less well protected lands elsewhere.

The individual bookmaker also has to take out a licence, which varies according to the courses on which he practices; and there is a stamp on every betting ticket. The licensing of bookmakers undoubtedly reinforced the efforts of the clubs to raise the status of the "shoring" or "welshing" is almost non-existent among us.

These three measures provide between them about one-quarter of the total betting revenue, and were adopted by the New South Wales Parliament, as far as I know, without precedent in other parts of the world.

LESSONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The two later measures were less original and call for no detailed description. The Bill authorising the totalisator provided for a deduction of nine per cent. of the total passing through the machine as the State tax. The tax on entrances to racecourses, which was not adopted till some years later, is levied like an ordinary amusement tax. It is worth while remarking, however, that every one of the five taxes here enumerated has given a steadily increasing yield.

The basic possibility of these schemes turned to an extent upon the general betting law of New South Wales. By an Act passed some twenty years ago, during a wave of rather violent Puritanism, betting was formally interdicted except on a racecourse. The bewildered bookmaker, chased from the street corner and the commission office, might yet find rest for his harassed feet within its limits.

Bookmakers thus felt at once into two classes—those who confined themselves to racecourses and those who tried to carry on a clandestine commerce with backers at other places.

As I understand the legal position in Great Britain, it is analogous to this, except that street betting is forbidden, though the enforcement of the law may leave something to be desired. The difference of attitude of the two systems towards betting on commission, though it represents an important difference of policy towards betting itself, is of very little importance so far as the financial possibilities are concerned. All that is required is that every bookmaker should be known, and that a share of the State's burdens should be placed on his shoulders, or rather on those of his clients.

Whether he operates merely on the racecourse, as with us, or also in his office, as in England, is a purely social question, and one with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no concern.

THE MORAL ASPECT.

The whole project gives rise, of course, to momentous social questions. Ought a Government, it is often asked, connive at a social evil for the sake of revenue? Does not the very fact that the State has an interest in betting tend to put off the day when its vicious character will be recognised?

This was an argument which at the time, I must confess, touched me nearly. Gambling undoubtedly tends to become an Australian national vice. But as to abolishing betting, what are the prospects? Everything conspires to strengthen its hold upon the national mind. Rather than diminishing it is finding its way into new regions. To combat the gambling instinct, it will be essential to breed a generation with new habits, new pleasures, a new outlook. At present no such change is even in sight.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BLOOD TESTS FOR CANCER.

GERMAN SCIENTIST'S CLAIM.

LOCATING STAGES IN EARLY STAGES.

Dr. H. M. Mitchell, senior honorary surgeon of the Liverpool Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases, in appealing at the annual meeting of the Institution for subscriptions towards the reconstruction of the hospital, said that a leading German scientist, whose name he was not at liberty to disclose, now claimed that by means of a cleverly devised apparatus he could examine a few drops of a patient's blood, and detect cancer in its early stages in any organ of the body.

In addition, the scientist could, he said, by examining a patient's blood six months after an operation, tell whether the operation had been successful in removing all traces of cancer from the affected parts. This was a very important advance in medical science, and he believed that we were near the dawn of a great discovery which would bring consolation and comfort to many anxious hearts.

Dr. Mitchell added: The discovery was made by a German scientist under whom I have studied. It has been working for some four or five years and has evolved an entirely novel method. His apparatus is quite original and off the lines of any previous research. It consists of instruments for measuring blood reactions spectroscopically.

PRE-CANCEROUS CONDITION.

Ordinary blood, examined in this manner, gives certain bands of colour, and this scientist has discovered that in a pre-cancerous condition the blood gives quite different reactions.

I have seen this method demonstrated in Liverpool, quite privately. Not only can the scientist tell the presence of those abnormal conditions which are looked upon as the forerunners of cancer, but he has also demonstrated frequently that he can actually tell the precise organ of the body in which the cancer is located or may develop.

His findings were supported at the demonstrations in Liverpool, and at the demonstrations he has given elsewhere, by the work of the surgeon and the pathologist.

PREVENTION.

The method is all in keeping with the best tendencies of modern medical research: that is, it is designed to prevent, rather than cure. Its clinical application will undoubtedly be to enable doctors to detect cancerous conditions before they have developed into actual growths, and then other methods of clinical treatment—such, for instance, as the one which is being followed in Liverpool, that of introducing certain colloids of heavy metal in the bloodstream—will be adopted.

SCPTICISM.

A leading authority on cancer told a *Daily Mail* reporter, concerning this claim of the German scientist: "Although it cannot be denied that such a discovery is possible, investigations into the condition of the blood have been made for so many years without success that such claim must be received with scepticism."

WAKE FOR A PONY.

BARD'S EULOGY AT MIDNIGHT BURIAL.

Cannon Ball, a pony famous as racer and sire, and probably the last of the pure-bred Connemara strain, has died in his 35th year at the residence of his owner, Mr. O'Toole, of Leam, Connemara.

It is proudly recalled by local folk that Cannon Ball "swept all before him" at pony shows and was never beaten in a race, despite his size and all attempts to "noble" him.

Extraordinary scenes followed on the news of Cannon Ball's death becoming known to the countryside. Large numbers of the peasantry assembled at the residence of Mr. O'Toole.

It was decided to give Cannon Ball the honours of a wake. The body was laid out in canvas on an improvised bier, and "lashings" of whisky and porter went round while the merits of the dead animal were discussed in the orthodox way according to the ritual of wakes.

PEASANT DEBARS.

Soon after midnight all that remained of Cannon Ball was carried on a large stable door by ten stalwart peasants to a grave lined with hay. During the interment a local bard read by the flickering light of a candle the following, among other verses, eulogising the dead sire's achievements:—

Sleep, brave old pony, thy race is run,
No more with earthly kin you'll mingle;
Dream of racing trophies won,
Of noble steeds and epic deeds—
An' bookies left without a jingle.

For the rest, it may be added that, regarded merely as a scheme of taxation, the betting tax has proved nearly an ideal one. It harasses no industry. It burdens no poor. The sum taken by the Treasury is abstracted from that which the taxpayer would spend in any event, and spend in amusement. As a consequence, the burden of the impost is almost inappreciable. And finally, the payments are voluntary. Any citizen who objects to it can escape it altogether. Since its introduction there has been no reaction; successive Governments of both parties have maintained and extended it, but none of them has ever uttered the word "repal."

INDIAN ARMY.

ECONOMIES FAST AND FUTURE.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S SPEECH.

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, speaking during the Budget debate in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi last month, said that although the situation had been quiet of late there was always the possibility of the reaction of unrest in other parts of the East, and one could not afford to be lulled into false security. The reductions of troops recommended by the Incheape Committee had been completed and the military Budget reduced from Rs.871 crores to less than Rs.855 crores. As to allusions to Rs.50 crores as the limit to which military expenditure should be reduced, Lord Rawlinson refused to accept that figure as possible to look to in the near future, and Lord Incheape recognised that it could only be obtained in the event of a real fall in prices, which had not occurred. Such a reduction would involve a further diminution in the number of troops. He was constantly looking round for further economies, but he would fail in his duty if he recommended such at the risk of the safety of India. He continued:

Since the war British cavalry regiments have been reduced from nine to five, infantry regiments from 22 to 13, and Horse Artillery batteries from eleven to four. In 1914 we had thirty-nine Indian cavalry regiments. These have been reduced to twenty-one. We had 126 battalions of Indian infantry. There are now 100 actually serving in India. Still further reductions are in view. We have at present six battalions on service out of India, and therefore at the expense of the Imperial Government. As the time comes for these battalions to return to India without relief, we shall have to reduce battalions from the Indian establishment, and in this we are now making a commencement.

Sir William stated that proposals with regard to the Auxiliary Forces would soon go before the Secretary of State, and went on to speak of the new Indian Navy, stating that the greatest patience would have to be exercised in connection with its formation. This would take years, and the success of the measure would lie in the hands of the people of India. They had races of seafaring men on both coasts, but there were very few among them who had any education or who wanted a higher education. The leaders of Indian thought must try to induce the right class of young men to come forward and prove that they were capable of providing naval officers. With the money derived from the abandonment of the Kidderpore Dockyard it was hoped to meet a considerable part of the initial outlay on the purchase of ships.

HORSES SUPERIOR TO TANKS.

MECHANICALISATION UNECONOMICAL.

The horse is still a necessity in modern warfare. Cavalry cannot yet be replaced by machines. This was the most interesting announcement made in the House of Commons last month by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Secretary, in explaining the Army Estimates, which, at a total of £42,500,000, show a reduction of £2,000,000. It was mainly on account of expense that he defended the horse.

Economical mechanicalisation of the whole Army is impossible at present, he argued, because a satisfactory type of machine, which has also commercial possibilities, has not yet been evolved.

That appears to have been one of the lessons learnt by the experts from the Army manoeuvres of last year. It is impossible to combine the use of machines and horses in one force. Either it must be wholly mechanical or wholly equine. For the present, therefore, the less expensive horse holds the field of battle, while experiments are to continue in a small mechanised force which may prove to be the army of the future.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

VENERATED ANIMAL FOR 200.

By an arrangement with Dr. San Durnay Po Min, president of the National Karen Association, and association of Burmese Christians, a white elephant is to be exhibited in the London Zoo from May 1st to September 30th of this year. This rare animal, which will be accompanied by a companion elephant of the normal kind, and a retinue of five native attendants, has been inspected in Burma by the officers of the Forestry Department who report that it is a genuine albino. The steamship *Ararat*, of the Henderson Line, is bringing the elephants from Rangoon, and is due to sail to-day. The Zoological Society is paying the cost of the transport, and has guaranteed certain payments to the owner, if—as is anticipated—the exhibition of the elephant proves a great popular success. The National Karen Association is to benefit by any profits made.

In the so-called white elephants, only the hairs are pure white, the skin being flesh-coloured. In Burma and Siam such creatures are held in great veneration as children of royalty, and are still worshipped by the lower classes. Until quite recent years the ceremonies attending the capture of a white elephant were most impressive. The discoverer of the animal, were he the humblest man in the kingdom, paid a large sum of money, and exempted from taxation for the rest of his life. The ropes normally used for securing ordinary elephants were replaced by stout cords of scarlet silk, and the wants of the captured animal were attended to by princes and mandarins. Feather fans with gold handles were employed to keep the insects from it by day, and lavishly embroidered silk mosquito nets were provided at night. It was fed only out of gold dishes. In the sixteenth century the nations of Pegu and Siam waged a war for many years over the possession of a specimen, in the course of which thousands of men and five Kings were killed.

On only a single previous occasion has a white elephant been brought to England. This was in 1883 when one was exhibited in this country by Barnum, the famous showman, whose agents before receiving the animal were compelled to sign a compact embodying the following words:—

"We have sworn before God and the Boe (holy) tree on the hill that we will take the elephant to love and protect from misery. If not we know the sin cannot escape hell."

A temporary house for the elephants and suite in course of erection near the Monkey Hill at the back of Mappin Terraces. The white elephant will be taken out daily, although in accordance with its semi-sacred character, visitors will not be allowed to ride on it.

EARL HAIG IN ITALY.

IMPRESSION OF MUSSOLINI.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig declared in an interview with a representative of the *Gazzetta Veneta* that Italy had made a wonderful impression upon him and that the country was a superb example of discipline and energy which were admirable qualities.

"Four or five days ago," added Lord Haig, "I met Signor Mussolini in Rome. What a man! He really is exceptional; he possesses remarkable health, and is never tired."

Questioned on the impression that the Italian troops made on him during the war, the Field-Marshal replied that they were excellent comrades and magnificent soldiers.



Save Money

It is not only waste of money, but it is causing Baby to run a dangerous risk, to give him food that has to have anything other than boiled water added to make it suitable for his little digestive powers.

Far better to give your Baby Glaxo, which, when mixed with hot boiled water only, is a complete food. Every drop Baby swallows is all nourishment.

Give your Baby Glaxo—the best food next to healthy breast milk—and save money. Ask your Doctor!



"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Write for free sample and Descriptive Booklet to

W. R. Loxley & Co.,

Sole Agents.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 14th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 9 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.77 29.75 29.74

Temperature ... 66 66 67

Humidity ... 94 94 92

Wind Direction ... E E E

Force ... 4 4 5

Weather ... CB CB CB

Rain ... 0.85 0.00 1.47

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 69

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 15th to 21st, 1926.

High Water Low Water

Days of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height Days of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height

Thur. 15 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 16 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Satur. 17 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 18 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 19 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

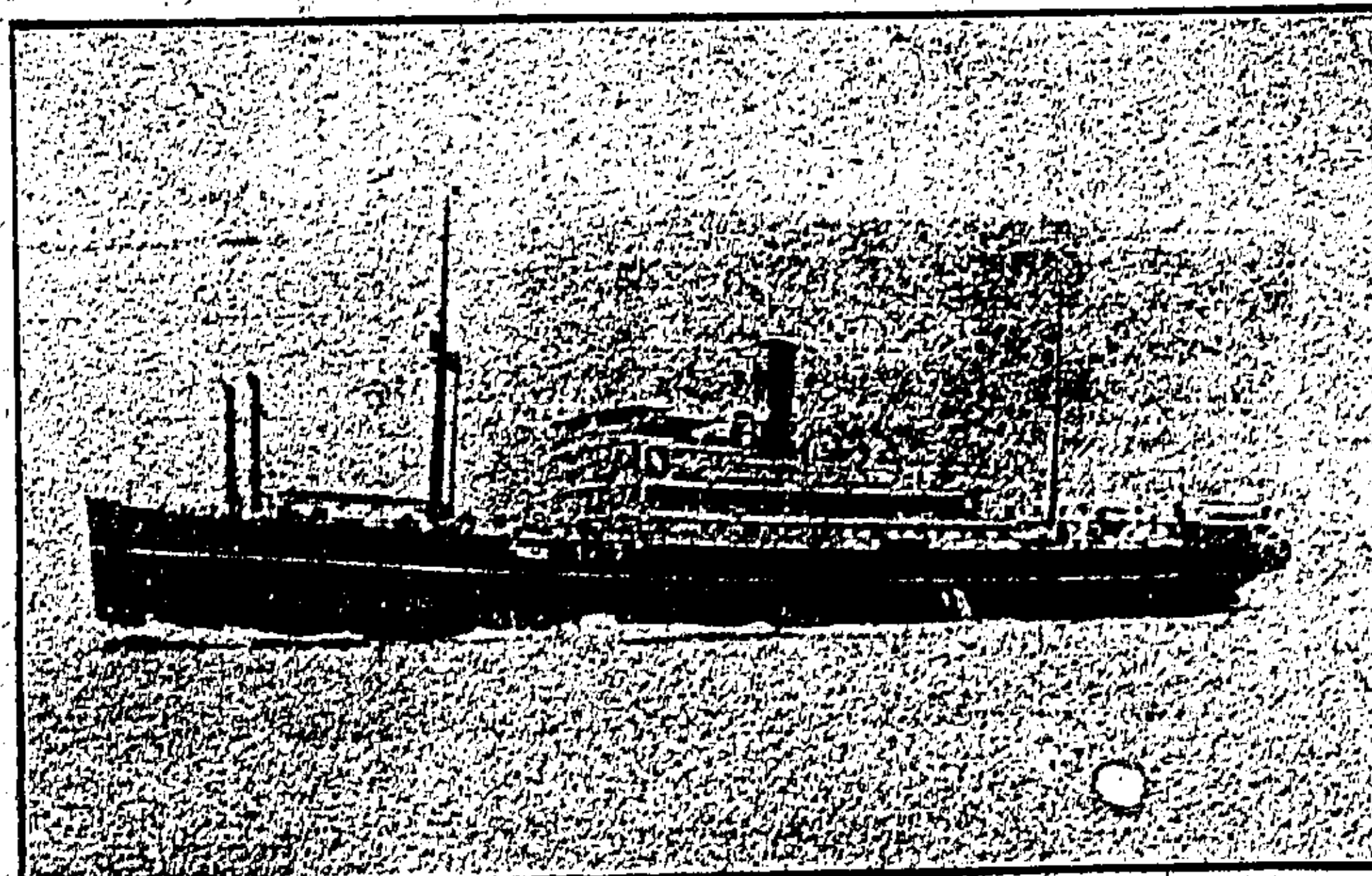
Tues. 20 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 21 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.
CODES USED: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

BUILT AND ENGINEERED AT KOWLOON DOCKS BY THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., FOR AUSTRALIAN-HONGKONG SERVICE.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 27th March.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 23rd April.

**BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**
(ANDREW WILK & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.

**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong 13th March.
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong 23rd April.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £15.

**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong 24th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Uitenhage.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Ladortz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

Tel. Cent. 4791.

THE BANK LINE LTD. [13]

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 12th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprice.

King's Building.

21



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 17th April, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th May, "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "
All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone: Central No 1674.

Agents,

York Building.

[10]

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr. Noon	Mar. Valencia, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"PERIM"	7,648	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,941	25th May	Marseilles & London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles & London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA" 10,000 25th April Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA" 7,754 2nd May do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South):

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 14th May Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"TANDA" 6,300 1st June Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

* Omits Sandakan but calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haik, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALAMBA"	8,500	15th Apr. 8 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	16th Apr. Noon	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,648	18th Apr. 8 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th April	Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th April	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,300	9th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	6,307	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,123	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	18th June	Shanghai only.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	16,585	28th July	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MURBA"	10,915	15th Sept.	do.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOCHOW.
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 of 10 Days)
HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 18th April, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th April, 4 p.m.
AMOI, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th April, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 17th April, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 17th April, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th April, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 20th April, 6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 20th April, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 22nd April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	In Port 18th May	23rd April
TAIPING	16th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIestino.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 16th April
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 3th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 12th May
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 15th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephones: Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Apr.
S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May.
S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to charge without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**

HONGKONG AND CANTON

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to examination by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Sunning ...	15th April
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	Yuenkong ...	15th April
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Pierce ...	15th April
SHANGHAI	Devenaha ...	16th April
SHANGHAI	Osomon ...	16th April
EUROPE via Suez letters & parcels 11th March ...	Kashgar ...	17th April
15th March, & parcels 11th March ...	Perim ...	17th April
STRAITS	Hosang ...	19th April
STRAITS	Mishima Maru ...	22nd April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow and Haiphong ...	Mingway ...	Thursday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai & U.S.A. ...	Yuenkong Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Straits	Della ...	2.40 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Hydrangea ...	2.40 P.M.
Shanghai	Shantung ...	3.30 P.M.
Straits	Yan Chien ...	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Aligan ...	5.00 P.M.
Tourane	Kasara ...	Friday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via YAN COUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 5th May ...	Enip. of Australia ...	8.00 A.M.
Bandakun	Musang ...	10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Hohow ...	Song Bo ...	10.00 A.M.
Amoy & Fochow ...	Ming Yung ...	11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tung ...	12.30 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta ...	Nauasang ...	1.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Pierce ...	1.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Uthanas ...	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th May ...	Deparhis ...	5.00 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 10th May ...	Philoctetes ...	Saturday, 17th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Sunning ...	9.15 A.M.
Wei tai Wei	Kuachow ...	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & parcels specially superscribed "via Siberia" only) ...	Kashgar ...	Sunday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Kashgar Maru ...	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May ...	Kaiyan ...	Monday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May ...	Rhexenor ...	20th, 1.45 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd May ...	Aki Maru ...	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai	Falshing ...	8.30 A.M.
Japan	Zhouang ...	10.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 5th May ...	Changie ...	Friday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Japan	Mishima Maru ...	9.45 A.M.
Japan	Laisang ...	Monday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan	Sui Sun ...	Tuesday, 27th, 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 14th, 1926.

On London	2/3 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/3 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	2/3 1/2
On Paris	158 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	158 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	158 1/2
On New York	54 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	54 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	54 1/2
On Bombay	149 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	149 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	149 1/2
On Calcutta	149 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	149 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	149 1/2
On Shanghai	nom.
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private 30 days' sight ...	110 1/2
On Yokohama—On demand ...	109 1/2
On Manila—On demand ...	9 1/2
On Singapore—On demand ...	134
On Batavia—On demand ...	nom.
On Haiphong—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon—On demand ...	88 1/2
On Bangkok—On demand ...	83 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ...	29 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz. ...	29 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	29 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling£4,500,000
Silver\$97,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. G. Weill, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of £100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

for the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [26]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£2,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1926. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed CapitalFr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up CapitalFr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve FundFr. 69,687,263.64

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry
Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon
Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai
Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore
Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin
Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan
Hankow, Phnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [31]



Smoke
CAPSTAN
The people who smoke CAPSTAN CIGARETTES are always mildly surprised by the way other people chop and change.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,060,000
Reserve Fund£1,350,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaysia).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, March 26th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.
Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

CapitalFr. 20,000,000
ReservesFr. 11,180,000
Special Working CapitalFr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Hongkong, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tientsin, Canton.

BRANCHES:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ELLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1926.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 39,375,000

Head Office: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shichiku, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aiko, Piman, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st Decem. 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL£1,082,900
SILVER RESERVE FUND\$ 700,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.
London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let from \$3.00 to \$49.00.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
With Index. Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office. [34]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$60,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL19,760,200.00
RESERVE FUND9,844,398.89

Head Office: PEKING.
Hongkong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST Co. of New York, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD., New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities, Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1926. [33]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1908.
Authorized CapitalGulden 150,000,000 (212,500,000)

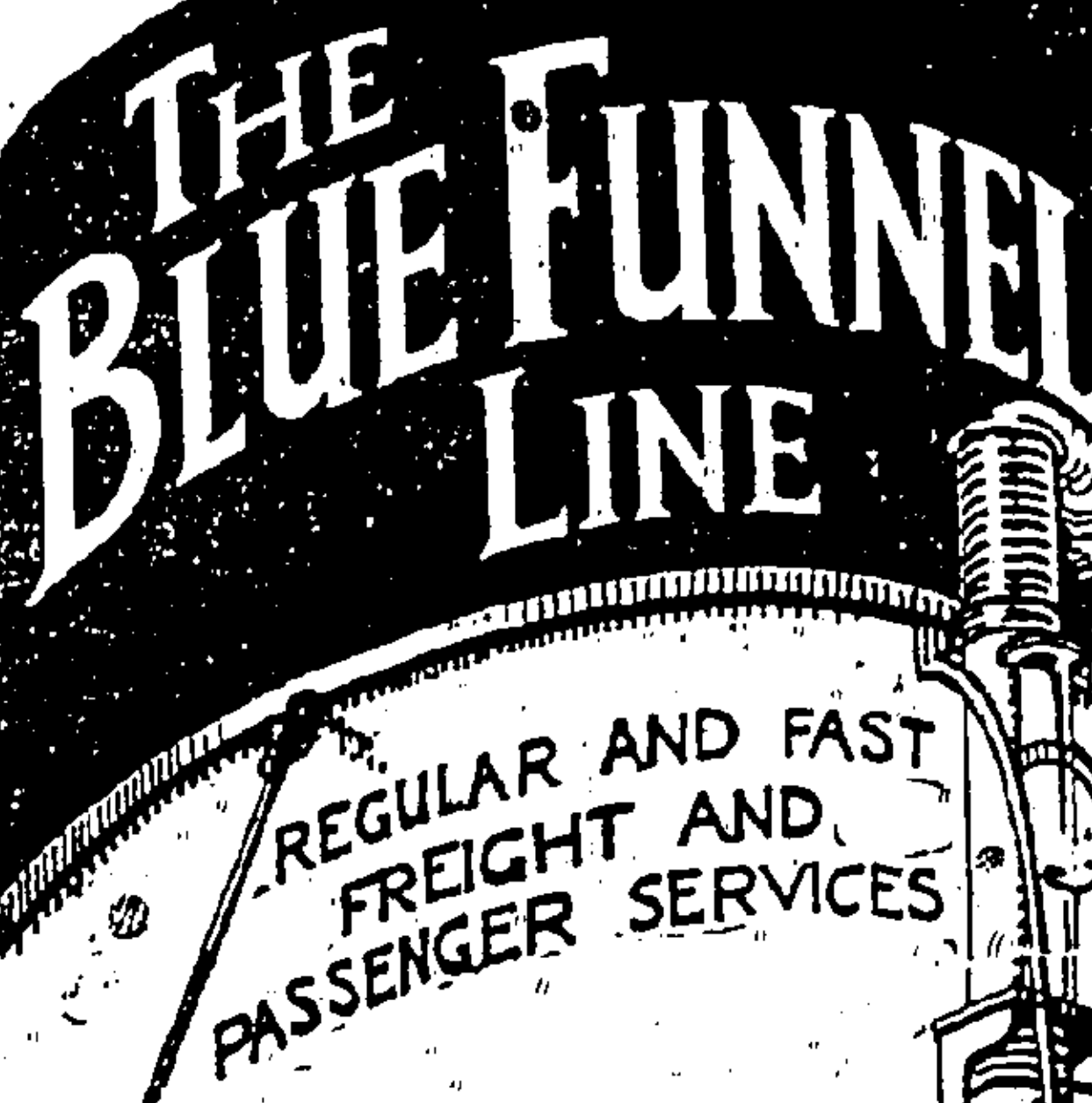
Paid-up Capital80,000,000 (26,686,870)
Reserve Fund20,535,981 (21,711,405)
Special Reserves22,000,000 (21,888,230)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegay, Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. C. MAASSEN,
Acting Manager.



THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE
REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"RHEXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"TROILUS" 18th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TRUCER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENELAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EUBLYCHUS" 17th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KEEMUN" 1st June, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"PHILOTTES" 17th April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"MATREUS" 21st May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"TROILUS" 18th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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